

JOURNAL
OF THE
UNITED STATES
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
FOR 1856.

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EDITED BY WILLIAM S. KING,
SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY.
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BOSTON:
BAZIN & CHANDLER, PRINTERS, 37 CORNHILL.
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VOL. III.

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OFFICERS

OF THE

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

ELECTED FOR THE YEAR 1856.

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PRESIDENT,
MARSHALL P. WILDER, BOSTON, MASS.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

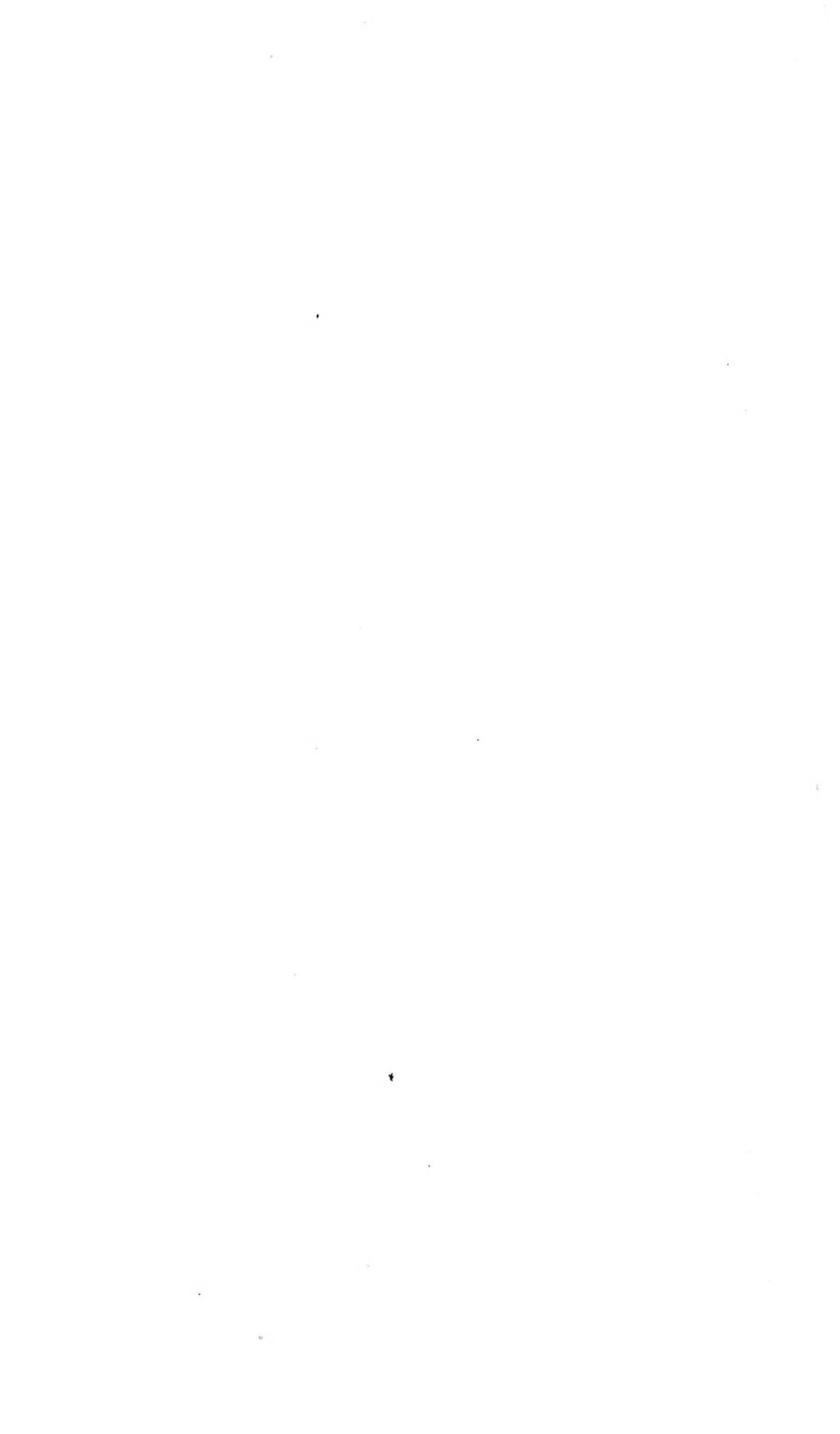
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G. W. P. CUSTIS, <i>Alexandria</i> , Virginia.	W. W. CORCORAN, <i>Washington</i> , D. C.
H. K. BURGWYN, <i>Halifax</i> , North Carolina.	JOSE MANUEL GALLEGOS, <i>Albuquerque</i> , N. Mexico.
R. F. W. ALSTON, near <i>Georgetown</i> , S. C.	H. H. SIBLEY, Minnesota.
RICHARD PETERS, <i>Atalapha</i> , Georgia.	P. W. GILLET, <i>Astoria</i> , Oregon Territory.
C. C. CLAY, jr., <i>Huntsville</i> , Alabama.	COLUMBIA LANCASTER, <i>St. Helena</i> , Oregon
M. W. PHILLIPS, <i>Edwards Depot</i> , Miss.	T., (for Washington T.)
JOHN PERKINS, jr., <i>Ashwood</i> , Texas Ph., Louisiana.	EDWARD HUNTER, <i>Great Salt Lake City</i> , Utah.
J. T. WORTHINGTON, <i>Chillicothe</i> , Ohio.	BIRD B. CHAPMAN, <i>Omaha City</i> , Nebraska.
W. L. UNDERWOOD, <i>Bowling Green</i> , Ky.	

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

JOHN A. KING, <i>Jamaica, L. I.</i> , New York.	N. W. DEAN, <i>Madison</i> , Wisconsin.
A. L. ELWYN, <i>Philadelphia</i> , Pennsylvania.	WM. H. H. TAYLOR, <i>North Bend</i> , Ohio.
D. J. BROWNE, <i>Washington</i> , D. C.	RICHARD P. WATERS, <i>Salem</i> , Mass.
JOHN JONES, <i>Middletown</i> , Delaware.	

SECRETARY,
WILLIAM S. KING, BOSTON, MASS.

TREASURER
B. B. FRENCH, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Dr.		THE U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH B. B. FRENCH, TREASURER.		Cr.	
		1855.			
	March.	By balance deposited by W. Selden, late Treasurer, with S. W. & Co., and secured to this Soc. by Allisonia Manufacturing Company's Bonds, (now unavailable.)		\$2,149.13	
	"	6	By Cash of B. B. French, Life-Membership,	10.00	
	"	6	By Cash of W. Grisbam, Ga, Membership,	2.00	
	Apr. 28		By Cash of J. L. Smith, (Agent.)	20.00	
	1856.				
	Jan'y 7		By Cash of J. L. Smith, (Agent.)	15.30	
				\$2,197.03	
<hr/>					
EXHIBITION AT BOSTON.					
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		1855.			
	Oct. 31	By Cash received from all sources,		\$31,808.58	
		By Cash received by Col. Wilder, after I left Boston,		5,363.96	
				\$37,172.54	
<hr/>					
		1855.			
	Oct. 22	\$10,295.98	Treasurer's Credit, prior to Boston Exhibition, brought down,	\$2,197.03	
	"	8,773 76	Treasurer's Balance of Boston Exhibition,	1,822.12	
	"	16,280.78	Deduct dep. with S. W. & Co.,	4,019.15	
		1,822.12	Deduct uncurrent Bank Note, received by mail of _____,	\$2,149.13	
		\$37,172.54	Available balance in Treasurer's hands,	2,151.13	
				\$1,868.02	
		B. B. FRENCH, Treasurer.			

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Society met in the Lecture Room of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, on Wednesday Morning, January 9th, at 10 o'clock.

Although a snow storm of almost unprecedented extent and severity had interrupted communication between the various sections of the country, and blocked up in distant places entire delegations, on their route to the Capital, the opening of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Society was attended by Delegates from twenty-one States and Territories, and others subsequently arrived (many of them after the close of the session,) whose names or credentials were not presented to the Secretary.

DELEGATES.

Maine.—Hannibal Hamlin, William P. Fessenden, John M. Wood, John J. Perry, Ebenezer Knowlton, Samuel P. Benson, Israel Washburn, jr., T. J. D. Fuller.

New Hampshire.—Richard Hubbard.

Vermont.—Justin S. Morrill.

Massachusetts.—Henry Wilson, Linus B. Comins, Robert B. Hall, William S. Damrell, Anson Burlingame, Timothy Davis, C. C. Chaffee, Ivers Phillips, J. D. Weston, Marshall P. Wilder, Benjamin P. Poore, William S. King.

Rhode Island.—Charles T. James, N. B. Durfee, Benjamin B. Thurston.

Connecticut. — Samuel H. Huntington, James T. Pratt, N. B. Smith, Sidney Dean, John T. Andrew, Jasper Martin, J. A. Rockwell, A. H. Byington, Isaac Toucey.

New York. — J. P. Beekman, Horace Greeley, Harvey Baldwin, Moses D. Burnet.

Pennsylvania. — Job R. Tyson.

Delaware. — John Jones.

Maryland. — Charles B. Calvert, Anthony Kimmell, Outerbridge Horsey, Carroll Walsh, J. O. Wharton, N. B. Worthington, Henry F. Condict.

South Carolina. — R. G. Barnwell.

Georgia. — Dr. Daniel Lee.

Louisiana. — J. D. B. DeBow.

Ohio. — James T. Worthington, W. H. Harrison Taylor.

Kentucky. — W. L. Underwood, James Guthrie.

Indiana. — Lucien Barbour, Harvey D. Scott, George G. Dunn, J. N. Pettit, S. Colfax, Daniel Mace, Samuel Brewster, W. H. English, Smith Miller, William Cumbach, D. P. Holloway.

Illinois. — C. H. McCormick.

Texas. — Thomas J. Rusk.

Wisconsin. — B. S. Henning, Charles Durkee, DeLorma Brooks.

District Columbia. — B. B. French, Joseph Henry, Spencer F. Baird, Thomas Blagden, Matthew F. Maury, Lorin Blodget, D. J. Browne, Townsend Glover, C. G. Page, Joshua Pierce.

Nebraska. — Bird B. Chapman.

Iowa. — George W. Jones.

The President, (Hon. Marshall P. Wilder,) having called the Society to order, then delivered the following

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Society, and Friends of Agriculture:

Official duty requires me to submit to you, on this Fourth Anniversary of our Association, a statement of its operations and progress for the past year, and to offer such recommendations as these may suggest in respect to its future mission. The year which has just completed its course has been one of unusual prosperity to the American Farmer, in which a kind Providence has rewarded his toil with abundant harvests, with ready markets and remunerating prices. Among the secondary causes which have contributed to this result, we recognize the scarcity produced by the drought of the preceding year, and the demand for American produce created by the war in which many of the countries of Europe are still involved. As philanthropists and Christians we deplore this conflict, yet we cannot lose sight of the fact that it imparts to the agriculture of our country peculiar importance, and, should it continue, will afford an increased demand for the products of our soil. Still our main reliance must ever be upon the progress of society within our own borders, upon the prosperity of our industrial pursuits, and the consequent home consumption of our agricultural products. The commerce of one section of our republic with another, hardly second in importance to our foreign trade, is worthy of the attention and study of our political economists and the wisest of our statesmen; and this commerce is created and sustained by the art which it is the object of our Association especially to promote.

Gentlemen, I congratulate you on the progress of our institution during the past year. If it has not accomplished all which we anticipated, it has furnished pleasing evidence of its growing prosperity and usefulness, and strengthened our hopes in regard to its future development.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1855.

At our last annual meeting, several applications were presented from different States requesting us to hold our Exhibition for 1855, within their limits. These were from the States

of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Kentucky. Their applications were referred to the Executive Committee, who passed the following resolutions : —

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That no Exhibition be held by this Society within the limits of any State, where a State board of Agriculture, or a State Agricultural Society, holding Exhibitions, is in existence, without first obtaining the assent and approval of such Board, or the Executive Committee of such Society.

Resolved, That the applications which have already been made, or which may be made the present year, for the holding of National Exhibitions in the various States, be referred to the President, to make such arrangements, as to time and place, and other matters, as he may deem best for the interest of the Society.

ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE.

In pursuance of these resolutions your President corresponded with the several Societies, inviting us to hold Exhibitions in their respective districts. In relation to the States of Kentucky and Illinois, the arrangement could not be consummated in a manner mutually beneficial to the parties. The proposal of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, which made the liberal offer to place at our disposal the sum of five thousand dollars, and to divide equally with us the profits of the exhibition, would have been accepted but for the action of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, which withheld its consent, and therefore prevented the Exhibition being held at that place. At this juncture, a very generous proposition was made by the citizens of Boston and vicinity, forty of whom subscribed five hundred dollars each, making a sum of twenty thousand dollars as a guarantee fund to meet the expenses, if necessary, of such an exhibition in that city, and to put into the treasury of the Society any profits which might accrue therefrom.

EXHIBITION IN BOSTON.

The proposition was accepted, and the Exhibition was held on the 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th days of October. It embraced the four great departments of Farming Stock —

Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine, and was open to competition to all the States of the Union, and to the British Provinces. A full report of this exhibition appears in the Transactions of the Society for 1855. Suffice it here to say, that it was the object of your Executive to project and execute a plan which should be worthy of our Association, and in harmony with the generosity of the city of Boston, and the gentlemen whose patriotism and liberality had created a large fund for this purpose. The time selected for this, was the corresponding week of the year in which its two previous exhibitions had been held, when all the State and county shows had taken place, thus preventing interference with the exhibitions of other kindred institutions, and affording an opportunity to the owners of premium animals in different States, to present them for competition at the National Show. The grounds, consisting of about thirty acres in the south part of the city, had been recently reclaimed from the sea, and were placed at the disposal of the Society for this Exhibition. Although the City Government had generously expended about fifteen thousand dollars in the grading and preparation of these premises, yet a still larger outlay was found necessary, on the part of this Association, to complete those preparations, to pay the premiums awarded, and to meet the other numerous and unexpectedly large expenses of the exhibition. The sum awarded in premiums alone was nearly twelve thousand dollars, a larger amount than has ever before been distributed by any other Agricultural Society in our country. The other incidental expenses were very large; yet all these, as will appear from the Treasurer's Report, were more than covered by the receipts, leaving a balance to be added to the funds of the Society. This balance would probably have exceeded ten thousand dollars, but for the severity of a storm which entirely suspended the exercises of the occasion, during the 24th inst.

The lively interest of the community in this Exhibition was manifested by the donations of individuals, and by an appropriation of one thousand dollars from the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The attendance was large, and presented a galaxy of talent seldom congregated on

such an occasion. On one day, when the weather was especially propitious, there were more than fifty thousand people within the enclosure, presenting one of the most imposing spectacles ever witnessed. Numerous artists have endeavored to preserve and transmit to posterity some of the scenes of that auspicious day. One of these, on a scale necessarily minute, by Mr. Hinsdale, of Hartford, Conn., will be found in the Transactions. Another, representing the opening of the exhibition executed in oil colors, on a large scale and at great expense, by Wm. Sharp, Esq., of Boston, it is expected, will be engraved, so that copies may be obtained by gentlemen who may desire them.

The arrangements for the exhibition were on a most liberal scale, and so perfectly systematized as to be easily controlled, and to contribute to the comfort and happiness of the multitude in attendance. The grounds enclosed with a high fence, were in the form of a parallelogram, with pens and stables for animals at each end and on the back side. On the front, extending more than one thousand feet, were ranges of seats, rising one above another, to the height of fourteen feet, commanding a distinct view of every portion of the ground, and accommodating thousands of delighted spectators. In front of these was the track for the trial of horses, half a mile in circuit, enclosing various tents, and an observatory seventy feet in height, for the accommodation of the judges and officers of the Society.

The number of entries in all the departments was nine hundred and thirty-one, embracing between one thousand and fifteen hundred animals. A larger number may have been shown at some other exhibitions; but our object was to secure those of rare excellence, and, in this respect, competent judges unite in pronouncing the last exhibition of this Society superior to any which they had attended either in America or in Europe.

FUTURE EXHIBITIONS.

The experience of the last year confirms the opinion before expressed in favor of holding annual exhibitions in different sections of the country, as a means of establishing the reputa-

tion of the Society, and of promoting personal acquaintance and practical knowledge, among the most intelligent farmers of our land.

Their utility is becoming more and more manifest every year, combining the most important instruction with the most healthful recreation of the people, and verifying the remark of Daniel Webster, at the first exhibition of the Norfolk Society, in Massachusetts: "The great practical truth and characteristic of the present generation is, that public improvements are brought about by voluntary association and combination. The principle of association—the practice of bringing men together for the same general object, pursuing the same general end, and uniting their intellectual and physical efforts to that purpose, is a great improvement in our age. And the reason is obvious. Here men meet together that they may converse with one another—that they may compare with each other their experience, and thus keep up a constant communication. In this practical point of view, these Fairs are of great importance. Conversation, intercourse with other minds, is the general source of most of our knowledge. Books do something. But it is conversation—it is the meeting of men face to face, and talking over what they have in common interest—it is this intercourse that makes men sharp, intelligent, ready to communicate to others, and ready to receive instruction from them."

I therefore recommend to your particular attention any application which may be made in reference to future exhibitions of this Society. As the fact is now well established that the exhibitions of the National Society in every State advance rather than retard the progress of the local associations within its bounds, such applications may be expected to multiply, and it is worthy of your inquiry whether any additional action of our body is necessary on this subject.

FUNDS AND MEMBERSHIP.

The Treasurer's Report on the state of our finances will be exhibited in the course of business, and will show an increase of funds. The alteration of the Constitution at our

last meeting, reducing the fee for Life Membership from twenty-five dollars to ten dollars, has operated propitiously; and it will, in future, it is believed, continue to be a means of considerable income to the Society. At the late exhibition many persons became annual members for the mere purpose of possessing a free ticket to the grounds, whose address and place of residence it was impossible to obtain. This number will probably be enlarged as the exhibitions of the Society become more attractive, and with it will also increase the difficulty of transmitting to them the Diplomas and Transactions, and, therefore, I recommend that the Diploma of the Society be dispensed, hereafter, only to Life and Honorary Members.

TRANSACTIONS AND SECRETARY'S REPORT, FOR 1855.

The Secretary's Report, with copies of the Transactions for 1855, will be submitted at this meeting. These Transactions must necessarily be principally limited to the annual operations of the Society, until its funds shall be sufficient to employ a paid and permanent Secretary. For the same reason, the plan contemplated in the Constitution, section 11, for securing a local Board of Agriculture in each State and Territory, cannot be executed without the constant attention and supervision of this officer as the agent of the Executive Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee who, for the last two years, have had in charge certain papers on the Potato Disease, and on the Curculio, beg leave to state that no additional progress has been made on the subjects assigned, and they ask to be discharged from the further consideration thereof. But they rejoice in the hope that the abatement of the potato disease is the precursor of its disappearance.

COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners appointed to attend the Universal Exhibition at Paris, with one exception, were prevented from being

present. The Hon. Henry Wager, who there represented this Society, will, it is expected, submit a report of his observations.

LECTURES AND DISCUSSIONS.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that invitations have been extended to several gentlemen of distinction to deliver lectures before this Association during our session. I would also recommend that as much time as possible be allotted to the free discussion of agricultural subjects, with a view to elicit the results of experience in different parts of the Union.

It will be remembered that such a course, at our last annual meeting, led to an interesting debate on the relation of political economy to American Agriculture.

DECEASED MEMBERS.

One of the gentlemen who took a prominent part in that discussion, and whose powerful argument is published in the transactions of this Society, has finished his labors on earth, and entered into his rest. CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB, Esq., one of the founders, and a Vice President of this Association, died at his residence, soon after our last meeting. He was one of the most distinguished farmers of Delaware, and of this Republic; of clear and discriminating mind, thoroughly conversant with the science and practice of agriculture, and one of its ablest defenders and warmest friends. His private virtues, and public services, will perpetuate his name and his memory in the hearts of his countrymen. Of those members, who have deceased during the year, we cannot speak particularly, with the exception of THOMAS HANCOCK, Esq., of New Jersey, who was present at our last meeting, and took part in its exercises, and who, like Mr. Holcomb, entered the spirit-world soon after his return from this city. With both of these gentlemen it has been my privilege to be long associated, for the promotion of the rural arts; and I am happy to bear testimony to their integrity of character, and to their zeal and fidelity in the cause of terraculture. Here, beneath this roof, where they mingled their thoughts, and joined their efforts with ours, it is pleasant to speak of their merit, and to record their worthy deeds.

ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS.

But, gentlemen, while individuals die, associations and institutions survive. It is not, ordinarily, the privilege of those who initiate any great enterprise, to witness its consummation. One generation prepares work for the next. We are carrying out the designs of our fathers, and realizing the results for which they labored. Our national institution is but the partial development of ideas cherished by the immortal Washington. In his letter of July 20, 1794, to Sir John Sinclair, he says, "It will be some time, I fear, before an Agricultural Society, with Congressional aids, will be established in this country. We must walk, as other countries have done, before we can run. Smaller societies must prepare the way for greater; but, with the lights before us, I hope we shall not be so slow of maturation as other nations have been."

What the Farmer of Mount Vernon, more than half a century ago, desired, we have undertaken; but others must carry on and perfect the work. Local associations have been formed in towns and counties, in states and territories of the Union; and these, as he anticipated, have opened the way for our national organization.

RESULTS.

The United States Agricultural Society, is now an established institution. It is in successful operation, receiving the confidence, patronage, and favor of the public; and, in return, it is co-operating with local associations, and dispensing its bounties for the encouragement of individual enterprise and merit. The encouragement thus afforded to American Agriculture, and the improvement therein, have helped to settle and put under profitable cultivation, the immense prairies of the West, and the alluvial soils on the banks of our vast rivers—to reclaim thousands of acres of waste land in populous districts, and to restore the exhausted soils of the older States. They have thus increased, many fold, the value of our land, the amount of our agricultural products, and have preserved us from the bankruptcy and ruin, too often consequent upon an

excess of trade, or an influx of the precious metals. They have created and sustained trade, spread the sails of a prosperous commerce, and saved us from commercial embarrassments which would otherwise have been as prolonged as those of former years. They have also maintained an equilibrium among all the branches of American industry. They have developed, in a remarkable degree, the conservative and progressive elements of the American System, and have taught us that we can safely depend upon our own resources, and become, in the noblest sense, FREE AND INDEPENDENT. Already our American FARM extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and it is only a question of time when it shall be bounded on the North by the Arctic, and shall terminate on the South at Cape Horn.

RESIGNATION.

Gentlemen, I have cordially co-operated with you in the inception, organization and progress of the Society to the present time, and, in future, I shall be ever ready and willing to contribute to its advancement, according to my ability. But, I have not the presumption to believe that I possess such qualifications for its presiding officer as to entitle me any longer to the honors of that office. So far as its responsibilities are concerned, I claim to have borne my full share of them, and it is my desire to resign the presidency, and to aid in installing some one of the many gentlemen whom I see around me, better qualified to sustain these responsibilities and more worthy of this high trust. To you, faithful associates, who have borne, with me, the heat and burden of the day, I tender my heartfelt acknowledgments, for your cordial support and confidence; and I beg to assure you all of my continued interest in our Association, and of my affectionate and high regard for its every individual member.

CONCLUSION.

Gentlemen, while we review with unfeigned pleasure, the extension of our agricultural domain — the advances of improvement in the arts of husbandry — the increase of the

products of our soil — the interest manifested, everywhere, in the objects which we seek to promote — the contributions which wealth and science are continually making for the advancement of this cause, and the numberless other proofs of progress which encourage and cheer us in our noble work, yet let us remember that the prosperity of our association must ever depend upon the untiring energy and perseverance of its members. We rejoice that it is so, for activity is the life, health and triumph of enterprise. To no people on the face of the earth is this more applicable than to the Farmers of the United States of America, where every man is the arbiter of his own fortune.

What a cheering prospect is before the American yeomanry ! What a destiny awaits them ! One in all the rights and privileges of a common citizenship — the conservators of a common country, — the almoners of Heaven's bounty to the re-duplicating millions of our population—bound together by a chord of living sympathy, they are, and ever must be, the guardians of public weal ; and the power that would paralyze their arm, destroys the last refuge of our nation's hope :

“ Princes and lords may flourish or may fade ;
A breath can make them as a breath has made —
But a bold yeomanry, our country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.”

SUCCESS, therefore, my brothers, to the AMERICAN FARMER !

B. B. FRENCH, of Washington, the Treasurer of the Society, then submitted the following Report :—

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the United States Agricultural Society :

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Society, respectfully reports,—That immediately after his election in February last, he had an interview with Col. Wm. Selden, the former Treasurer, who handed over to him the books and papers of his office, and informed him that the only money in the hands of the Treasurer was on deposit in the Banking House of Selden,

Withers and Company, then in the hands of Trustees, and consequently the funds unavailable.

The sum thus on deposit is \$2,149.13. To secure to this Society the ultimate payment of the sum thus on deposit, Col. Selden has placed in my hands, under the direction of the Society, three one thousand dollar bonds of the "Allisonia Manufacturing Company" in Tennessee, as collateral security, for which I gave him a receipt approved by the Executive Committee of the Society.

The Trustees of Selden, Withers & Company have, as yet, made no dividend, although it is understood that they now have a considerable sum of money on hand subject to dividend, which, but for a claim set up by the United States to be preferred over all other creditors, would be divided.

The only money that has come into my hands, except that received in Boston, amounts to \$37.90.

At the special request of the President of the Society, I attended the Exhibition at Boston, in October last. During the five days of exhibition, I received, as Treasurer, \$31,808.58. The exhibition closed on Saturday, and I remained in Boston until the next Thursday, during which time I paid out, in premiums, \$10,295.98, and on account of expenses, \$8,772.76; amounting to \$19,069.74.

Absolute necessity requiring my presence here, I handed over to the President all the money remaining in my hands, and he kindly undertook the task of paying the remainder of the premiums and bills, and paid out \$16,280.68, for which he has returned to me vouchers.

In addition to the money paid over to the President by me, he received on account of sales, &c., \$5,363.96, which, added to the sum received by me, makes an aggregate of \$37,173.54. And, after deducting all the money paid out, leaves a balance of \$1,822.12, which the President has paid over to me.

The entire available means now in my hands is, \$1,868.02.

I submit, herewith, my account current, and all the vouchers.

I am informed by the President, that there is still against the Society some bills for printing, and perhaps a few others, and there are premiums to the amount of about \$200 still unpaid,

which, by the terms of the printed conditions, are forfeited, and will not probably ever be demanded.

The principal portion of the money in the Treasurer's hands, is now on deposit in the New England Bank, Boston.

All which is respectfully submitted.

B. B. FRENCH,

Treasurer of the U. S. Agricultural Society.

Messrs. Poore, of Massachusetts, D. Jay Browne, of Washington, D. C., and McCormick, of Illinois, were appointed an Auditing Committee; and subsequently reported that they find the accounts to be "just, accurate and correct, so far as the Committee can ascertain in the short time afforded them" for examination.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

On motion of Col. KIMMEL, of Maryland, a Committee of one from each State and Territory represented, was appointed by the President to nominate officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

This committee, on the following day, reported the list of officers named on page three of this volume of the Society's Journal.

INVITATION TO HOLD EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA.

The President presented to the Society a communication from the Mayor of Philadelphia, enclosing the following resolutions of the Select and Common Councils, of that city, inviting the Society to hold its next Annual Exhibition in the city of Philadelphia:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1856.

HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER—

President of the U. S. Agricultural Society: My Dear Sir,—
It affords me great pleasure to communicate the resolutions of the Select and Common Councils of this city, inviting the Society of which you are the President, to hold the next annual meeting in this city. Believing, from its central location, the

facilities of inter-communication with all sections of the Union, and the deep interest felt by the citizens of our State in the promotion of Agriculture (Pennsylvania being the largest wheat-producing State in the Union) that our metropolis offers peculiar advantages for your Annual Exhibition, it is the earnest and universal wish of our citizens that our invitation may be received with favor. All that can be desired, in relation to the proper arena for the Exhibition—arrangements to secure its success, and the most enthusiastic and general popular support, may with confidence be anticipated. Permit me to add, that the authorities of Philadelphia will place their public power under the direction of the Society, and will rejoice to do all that may be suggested as desirable to secure the amplest success to the Exhibition.

With great regard,

Your obedient servant,

R. T. CONRAD, *Mayor*.

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
Philadelphia, Jan. 3d, 1856. }

Sir,—At a meeting of the Select and Common Councils, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That it will be the source of much gratification to the county of Philadelphia, if the National Agricultural Society shall hold the next Annual Meeting in this city.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to communicate to the National Agricultural Society, the resolutions adopted by the Councils in regard to the holding of its next Annual Meeting in this city.

From the minutes: Attest,

C. H. STAR,

Assistant Clerk to Common Council.

To Robert Conrad, Mayor.

Mr. A. H. BYINGTON, of Connecticut, suggested that this invitation, and all others that may be received, be referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to accept such proposition as shall guarantee to the Society the largest amount of money. The State Society of New York, he remarked, and other agricultural societies, frequently, if not

always, determined in this way the location of their annual shows.

The President observed that, in case of the adoption of Mr. Byington's suggestion, he was authorized and ready to present an advantageous proposal for the holding of the Society's Exhibition again at Boston. The grounds and structures used in October last were still in good condition, and would be let to the Society at a low rent; whereby a vast sum would be saved to the Society; and \$20,000, or more if needed, would be subscribed by citizens of Massachusetts in a day.

After an animated discussion, in which it was conceded that this holding up to auction, as it were, the annual Exhibitions, might materially detract from their general usefulness, by confining them to particular localities, the invitation to hold the Fourth Annual Exhibition at Philadelphia was accepted, and the Executive Committee were authorized to conclude all the necessary arrangements for that purpose.

RESOLUTIONS OF ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

The following Communication from W. F. M. ARNY, of Illinois, was then presented and read:—

To the National Agricultural Society:

The undersigned, member of a Committee appointed by an Educational Convention held at Springfield, Illinois, in January, 1855, would most respectfully beg leave to call your attention to the following Resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS

Of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, relative to the Establishment of Industrial Universities, and for the Encouragement of Practical and General Education among the People—unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The spirit and progress of this age and country demand the culture of the highest order of intellectual attainment in theoretic and industrial science: *And Whereas*, it is impossible that our commerce and prosperity will continue to increase without calling into requisition all the elements of internal thrift arising from the labors of the farmer, the mechanic, and the manufacturer, by every fostering effort within the reach of the government: *And Whereas*, a system of Industrial Universities, liberally endowed in each

State of the Union, co-operative with each other, and the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, would develop a more liberal and practical education among the people, tend the more to intellectualize the rising generation, and eminently conduce to the virtue, intelligence, and true glory of our country; Therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring herein,) That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a law of Congress donating to each State in the Union an amount of public lands not less in value than *five hundred thousand dollars* for the liberal endowment of a system of Industrial Universities, one in each State in the Union, to co-operate with each other, and with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, for the more liberal and practical education of our industrial classes and their teachers; a liberal and varied education adapted to the manifold wants of a practical and enterprising people, and a provision for such educational facilities being in manifest concurrence with the intimations of the popular will, it urgently demands the united efforts of our national strength.

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby authorized to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executive and Legislature of each of our sister States, inviting them to co-operate with us in this meritorious enterprise.

JOHN REYNOLDS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

G. KOERNER,

Speaker of the Senate.

J. A. MATTERSON.

Approved, February 8, 1853.

A true copy: Attest,

ALEXANDER STARNE, *Sec'y of State.*

And also to the following:—

PETITION TO CONGRESS.

The ——— would respectfully petition your honorable body for a grant of Congress Lands to each State in the Union, to endow therein an Industrial University, for the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life. Said grant to be no less in value than five hundred thousand dollars to each State, and to be held in trust for the above uses, accompanied by such conditions and restrictions in the terms of the grant, as shall, in the wisdom of Congress, be needful, in order to secure this trust forever to the uses aforesaid, and to prevent, as far as practicable, in all coming time the possibilities of such trusts being diverted from their proper object, or made subservient to any local, partizan or sectarian end, inconsistent with the appropriate use of such trust.

And we would solicit your aid by the adoption of resolutions by your body to be submitted to Congress, soliciting their action with reference to this important subject.

In behalf of the industrial classes of our State, and also of
education, Respectfully yours,

W. F. M. ARNY.

Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 1st., 1856.

Considerable debate ensued upon the proper disposition of this paper, and the stand which the Society ought to take with regard to the proposition which it contained. It was finally referred to a Select Committee appointed by the Chair, viz.: Prof. Henry, of District Columbia, Mr. DeBow, of La., and Mr. Byington, of Conn.

D. J. BROWNE, of the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office, read the following paper:—

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HORSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The "*Atlas Statistique de la production des Chevaux*," gives some interesting details respecting the method of the administration for obtaining the most correct information with regard to the number and quality of the various races of horses to be found in France. The Society, or Administration for breeding this animal, has divided the country into twenty-seven districts or circumscriptions, which comprise two breeding establishments, twenty-four depots for stallions, and one for army-horses. In order to arrive at an exact estimate of the equine population, persons especially chosen for the purpose were employed in 1850, to visit every stable, village and canton in each arrondissement and department.

The result of this census of horses demonstrates, with sufficient clearness, the progress and utility of these establishments. The advantages they afford, in improving the breeds generally, as well as in giving increased value to the animals in a commercial point of view, are already appreciated by the French, and naturally lead to the suggestion of adopting a similar system in the United States for the improvement of the horses of our army, as well as for other purposes. If a depot for stallions of improved breeds were established by Government in each State and Territory of the Union for public use, free of charge, incalculable benefit would doubtless accrue to the

country, and in less than ten years, the improvement and increased value of the horses would be immense.

The question arises, How shall this change be brought about — where are the horses to be obtained — at whose expense — and by whom shall it be accomplished? It has been suggested that it would very properly come under the direction of the War Department, with the view of providing for the future wants of the army, and that an adequate appropriation should be made by Congress for that purpose. With equal propriety it has been asserted that it could be done by the States themselves, by their Agricultural Societies, Boards of Agriculture, etc. The breeding-horse of one or both sexes doubtless could be imported in sufficient numbers and varieties from various parts of Europe, Northern Africa, and South America. In the selection of breeds, as to their adaptation to the economy, uses and climate of the different sections of our country, it would require much investigation, practical knowledge, science and discrimination. Whether such an enterprise can ever be brought about, remains only for the public to decide.

The work referred to in the commencement was laid upon the Secretary's table for inspection.

On motion, the paper just read was ordered to be printed in the Society's transactions.

Capt. STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., then read the following paper upon

MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

The practicability of domesticating wild animals, in order to render them useful to man, is a question of great importance, and one that more appropriately belongs to your Society than to any other.

The buffalo, the elk, the deer and the antelope have occasionally been captured, and domesticated to some extent, but all attempts to turn them to account have failed, and it would appear that all the wild animals of the forests and plains, that can be useful, have already been domesticated and appropriated to the wants of the human family.

I have frequently seen the buffalo feeding quietly amongst the cattle on the lands of our western lands, and to all appearances as tame and peaceably disposed as the animals with which they were associating; but their wild natures are often suddenly aroused and no fences can confine them, and not unfrequently the herdsman and his horse are thrown to the ground by an unexpected "charge."

The deer and antelope have thus far been regarded only as "pets," and it is doubtful if they can ever be looked upon in any other light. The latter, indeed, seldom comes to maturity when withdrawn from its native prairies. When young, it is a beautiful animal—lively and active, and exceedingly tame; but as it becomes older it droops and dies, as if it could not endure the hand of cultivation.

There is one animal, however, the mountain sheep, which either from its name or its supposed habits and propensities, its domestication, it is imagined, would be desirable, or in other words, profitable. This animal is found singly and in herds of from two to three hundred each, on the high and broken grounds west of our broad Western prairies, from the confines of Mexico to the British Possessions. Possessing great activity, there are no rocks too rugged and no hills too precipitous and steep that it cannot scale. It feeds on the grass amongst the hills and at their bases, but never ventures at any great distance from them, and at the least alarm flies to the most inaccessible parts of the country for safety. The young and inexperienced hunter is often lost in astonishment, when, having "cornered" his game in a place from which he imagines it cannot escape, to see it disappear over the summit of lofty rocks and hills, or down fearful precipices where it would appear impossible for any animal to go. Many wonderful stories are told by "mountain men" of the way in which the mountain sheep gets "down hill;" but from my observations they are mostly exaggerations. They are said to throw themselves from the tops of precipices, and lighting upon their horns, jump up uninjured and dart away. The only performance I ever witnessed of this kind, was while hunting one day on the banks of the Laramie River. I shot a sheep as he was

standing on a ledge of rocks some 150 feet in height. The moment the ball struck him he sprang into the air and came down headforemost, striking on his horns in the manner they are said to do when desirous of going across the country in an "air line."

To capture a mountain sheep is a difficult operation. It can only be done by watching the "flock" in the spring when the females are being delivered of their young, and giving "chase" the moment they are born. The Indians frequently catch them in this manner; and I have known of two or three being brought to the traders and trappers, and in a short time becoming as tame and as much "at home" as our most domestic animals.

The ewes bring forth their young in the spring, and generally have two at a birth. The meat of the sheep is considered a great delicacy, and is far superior to all other small game; and it is still an "open question" amongst prairie men, whether it be not better than the far-famed — and justly so too — meat of the buffalo. It much resembles in flavor our common sheep; and an epicure, while eating it, might imagine that he had before him a "saddle" of the very choicest Virginia mutton.

The mountain sheep is much larger and heavier than the domestic sheep, being about three and a half feet in height, and weighing from 275 to 300 pounds. His skin is used extensively by the Indians and traders for making moccasins, leggins, hunting shirts, etc., etc., and is much more valuable than that of the antelope, the deer, the elk, or the black-tail deer. The hair is short, very much resembling that of the black-tail deer, and cannot be converted, as far as I am aware, to any useful purpose. The horns of the males, (the females have but very short ones,) are very large, and would no doubt be found valuable.

Should your Society deem it desirable to make an attempt to domesticate this animal, some of the young, I think, can readily be obtained from the vicinity of Fort Laramie, on the North Platte, or from the neighborhood of Fort Pierre, on the Upper Missouri; a still better place might be the mouth of

the Yellow Stone, through the agency of Mr. Culbertson, of the house of P. Chouteau, jr., & Co., St. Louis. As to the place best adapted for making the experiment, it would seem that a rough and broken country should be selected; and no doubt there are many places in the western part of Virginia and in New England, and also in the mountains of Georgia, sufficiently rugged for the purpose.

As a matter of mere curiosity, the attempt to domesticate them might be made; but it may be considered doubtful whether they possess sufficient advantages over the ordinary sheep to justify their introduction into the family of domestic animals. Their astonishing faculty for climbing fences would tell greatly against them for the farmer; for as bad example is contagious, the other occupants of our fields might partake of their wandering propensities.

As has already been stated, they are heavier than the domestic sheep—their flesh is of a finer quality, and their skins are more valuable; but the difference in value between the hair of the one and the wool of the other, might turn the scales in the opposite direction.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Capt., U. S. A.

Prof. SPENCER F. BAIRD, of the Smithsonian Institution, exhibited specimens of the horns, head, and hide of the Rocky Mountain Sheep, and spoke in substance, as follows:—

DOMESTICATION OF THE BIG-HORN, OR ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

(*Ovis Montana.*)

The species in question, of which specimens are herewith exhibited to the Society, is well known throughout Western America as the Big-Horn, or Mountain Sheep. It is peculiar to this continent, inhabiting the Rocky Mountains, and its adjacent regions from about lat. 68 to 32, or even farther south. But little was known of it, prior to the present century; and even now, but few specimens are to be seen in collections. Kimball's Museum in Boston, possesses one brought by Lewis and Clarke, and given by Mr. Jefferson to Peale's Museum in Philadelphia, passing into Mr. Kimball's hands at

the sale of this renowned cabinet. There is one in the collection of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, which was killed and presented by Captain Van Vliet. Captain Stansbury brought one (now in the Patent Office,) from the Black Hills, and the Smithsonian Institution possesses a fine one, killed by Dr. Evans.

In size, the Big-horn exceeds all other known wild sheep—its congener, the Argalia of Siberia, not excepted. Old males weigh from 350 to 400 lbs., and females 250 to 300. The height of the male is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, its length, 6 feet.

The flesh of the Big-horn is excellent, equalling in flavor the finest English mountain mutton. The hair is of no value for manufacturing purposes, being coarse, weak and brittle, much like that of the deer. It is capable of some use, in the preparation of certain chemical substances. The skin, however, is exceedingly valuable, much more so than that of the deer.

The Big-horn ruts in December, and in high latitudes brings forth in June or July. The sexes keep apart in separate flocks, for most of the year. Single flocks sometimes embrace hundreds of individuals, although the number is usually from five to thirty.

The advantages to be derived from domesticating the Big-horn, would be the addition of a herd of sheep, weighing from 250 to 400 lbs., capable of subsisting any where in the mountainous portions of the United States, where the common sheep would starve, and able to resist the rigors of our most severe winters. Although the fleece is of no value, the skin would be highly prized, and the horns, from their immense size and solid thickness, are capable of many applications in the manufacture of cutlery, etc.

There would be little difficulty in procuring young Big-horns in sufficient number for experiment, through the American Fur Company; and a trial has already shown that they are easily tamed.

The argument against their availability, as a domesticated species, on account of the readiness with which they scale almost any enclosure, is readily met by the fact, that the original of the common sheep is equally expert.

Mr. D. JAY BROWNE spoke of the attempt to domesticate the buffalo and cross the breed with that of the tame cattle, and went into some details showing the doubtful success of the attempt. He moved to refer the whole subject to the Executive Committee.

Mr. B. P. POORE gave a description of an attempt his father made to domesticate imported sheep of a fine breed among the hills of Georgia. The result of the experiment was that most of the sheep died, and the shepherds who had been brought over to take care of them insisted that the reason of their death was that the country was too wild for them. Mr. Poore thought that if this country was too wild for the European sheep, it must be the very place in which the experiment of domesticating the mountain sheep would meet with the greatest success.

The paper of Capt. Van Vliet was ordered to be published, and Prof. Baird was requested to furnish a copy of his remarks on the subject, also for publication.

The project of domestication of the Rocky Mountain sheep, was referred to the Executive Committee.

IMPORTATION OF MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.

Mr. D. Jay BROWNE, gave an account of a plan submitted to the Commissioner of Patents by a gentleman from Ohio, to import for distribution, large quantities of a superior kind of Mediterranean wheat. This proposition could not be entertained, as the appropriation of Congress for that purpose had been exhausted. Mr. Browne therefore laid it before the Society, with the hope that some plan might be originated, whereby wheat might be imported by the Society, and distributed all over the country in small quantities, with a request that it should be tried, and a report of the results forwarded to the Society.

Col. KIMMEL, of Maryland, thought that no subject was more important at this time, than the improvement in the quality of seed wheat, and the selection of that kind that would yield the largest supply. He asked if Mr. Browne had no plan to suggest; whereupon —

Mr. BROWNE offered the following resolutions :—

WHEREAS, it has been represented that the wheat seed procured from the shore of the Mediterranean and Black Seas, when cultivated in various sections of the United States, matures several days earlier than the ordinary varieties in use, and that said wheat not only proves to be more prolific in its yield, for the first few years at least, but possesses other valuable properties ; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be empowered to import such quantities and varieties of said wheat as they may deem expedient, to be placed in proper hands for experiment, at least one bushel in a place, in every State and Territory, making it obligatory on the part of each experimenter to duly report to this Society the result.

Resolved, That said committee be empowered, if thought expedient, to issue proposals for the importation of a cargo of wheat seed for the use of agricultural societies or individuals, on such terms and conditions as they may see fit to prescribe.

Col. KIMMEL enumerated the different kinds of foreign wheat of fine quality, and the ports at which they could be obtained with the greatest ease and of the best quality. For a factor to travel to all these places would involve too much expense ; and yet the different kinds of wheat could not be obtained at any one place. Therefore he suggested that efforts be made to obtain these different kinds through the American Consuls residing in the countries in which the various kinds grow. In the course of his remarks he spoke of an attempt he had made to domesticate a kind brought from a part of Europe ten degrees further north than the place in America where it was planted. The result was that in the course of a few years it had assumed the same appearance as native wheat.

Mr. BROWNE thought wheat should be brought from a warmer climate than that of the place in which it was to be planted.

After some further discussion of this point by Mr. Kimmel, the whole subject was referred to the Executive Committee, and Mr. Browne was requested to reduce to writing the plan he had suggested for the use of the committee. The same request was made of Mr. Kimmel.

ROCK SALT FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

Prof. HENRY stated that the messenger had just put into his hands a large and beautiful specimen of transparent rock salt, presented to him by Dr. Bernheisel, Delegate from Utah. It was from the deposit at Great Salt Lake. The specimen was not only interesting in a mineralogical point of view, but for the purpose of constructing lenses and prisms for researches on radiant heat. It was the only substance which transmitted an equal amount of all the different kinds of heat, and in this respect it stood in opposition to transparent alum, which stopped almost entirely the rays of radiant heat, from whatever source they might be derived.

FRUITS AT SALT LAKE CITY.

The President presented the following letter, which was read and ordered to be printed:—

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 29, 1855.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder: Dear Sir,—I have hastily drawn up the following brief account of fruit in these vallies, as far as has come under my observation. We have great reason to be encouraged in regard to the collection of fruit here in the vallies of the mountains. Although *numerous* efforts have been made to bring standard varieties from the States; still, owing to the great distance they have to come, and the poor facilities we have as yet had, for bringing them in proper season, we have only a few varieties of cultivated apples. They have not as yet produced any fruit. Efforts are now being made, which it is hoped will prove successful, to procure a choice and extensive variety of fruit the coming season. We sincerely hope it will not be very long ere Utah shall be a successful rival with any State or Territory in the Union, both for the variety, quantity and excellence of her fruit. Our soil is various. Land lying near the base of the mountains, or what is called bench land, seems best adapted to the cultivation of fruit. The climate is warm, but with little rain from the first

of April to the middle of autumn. Our winters are not severe. This country, previous to its settlement by this people, was not supposed to be capable of producing an ear of corn or a spear of wheat. So well satisfied were the mountaineers of the fact, that they offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the first ear of corn that should be raised ;—but owing to the indefatigable exertions of this people, water is made to leave its mountain channels in ditches, in many places cut along the sides of steep mountains, and is seen winding its way and branching off in various directions, giving each cultivator sufficient to render his land fertile and productive. And what was once thought to be a barren wilderness, now bids fair to blossom as the rose.

Of seedling *Apples*, there are several choice kinds that have borne for three years. Original names have been given.

1st. — *Dessert Apple*.

2d. — *Bee Hive*.

3d. — *Red Ute*.

4th. — *Pride of the Valley*.

5th. — *Mountain Chief*.

These are the only ones named. There are several others, immatured, which promise well.

Of *Plums*, there are several wild varieties in bearing, but not worthy of notice. *Pears*.—None in bearing. *Apricots*.—There are some fine trees, that have borne for two years. The fruit looks well, and it is thought will be very productive. *Nectarines*.—There are none here. *Cherries*.—A good many trees, but no fruit worthy of notice.

Peaches seem to be particularly adapted to the soil and climate of these vallies. They are produced here in great quantities, and of superior quality and size. We have red, yellow and white ; also, the blood clings. Seventeen different varieties have been named and placed on catalogue. The names given are original and as follows :—

1st. — *Brigham's Favorite* — a white peach, ripens last of August.

2d. — *Pride of Utah* — a large red rare-ripe, fine flavored.

3d. — *Carrington's Large White* — one of which weighed seven ounces.

- 4th. — *Willard's Extra* — red rareripe.
 5th. — *Vandyke* — a beautiful and very fine peach.
 6th. — *Excelsior* — a fine yellow peach ; middle of Sept.
 7th. — *Sprague's Rareripe*.
 8th. — *Grant's Early Red* — size, medium ; ripens middle of August.
 9th. — *Ne Plus Ultra*.
 10th. — *Grant's Cling*.
 11th. — *Woodruff's Mountain Sweet*.
 12th. — *Cannon's Early Red*.
 13th. — *Woodruff's Prolific*.
 14th. — *Mammoth Golden* — very excellent and large.
 15th. — *Decker's Yellow Rareripe*.
 16th. — *Carrington's Superb* — very fine ; much like the Yellow Melocoton.
 17th. — *Carrington's Productive*.

There are probably many others of good quality, not yet discovered.

Grapes. — We have several kinds, the best of which is the California Grape, in appearance much like the Isabella. Clusters large and fine ; ripens here first of September.

Currants. — We have three wild varieties — red, white, and yellow, which grow to a large size — some being three-fourths of an inch in diameter. The white and red currants of the States have been brought here, but have been mostly destroyed by the grasshoppers and crickets.

Gooseberries. — There are but few, and of these my knowledge is limited.

Strawberries. — We have quite a variety produced from seeds — some very good.

Melons. — Watermelons of fine quality — some weighing from fifty to sixty pounds. Muskmelons, a great variety and very fine.

The above imperfect sheet is submitted to your consideration ; and with every wish for the dissemination of correct principles for the cultivation and propagation of fruit,

I subscribe myself, yours truly,

EDWARD HUNTER.

The Convention then adjourned to Thursday, at 10 A. M.

SECOND DAY.

The Society met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Smithsonian Institution.

The President stated that he had received telegraphic information that many of the members of the Society were detained on the other side of the Susquehanna by ice in that river.

INVITATION TO HOLD EXHIBITION AT LOUISVILLE.

The following communication was received from Hon. James Guthrie, (Secretary of the Treasury.)

WASHINGTON, 9th Jan'y, 1856.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose to you a letter addressed to me by Geo. Hancock, Esq., of Louisville, Ky., President of the South Western Agricultural and Mechanical Society, and to say that, with the liveliest interest in the continued advancement of the objects which the Society is designed to promote, I am yet unable, from the nature of my duties and engagements to appear, and officiate as a delegate of the Society at the meeting of the National Agricultural Society, to be holden this day in Washington.

But although unable to attend and participate in the proceedings of the National Society, I feel authorized on behalf of the South Western Agricultural and Mechanical Society, to invite the National Society to hold its next annual meeting in Louisville, and in the event of its consenting to do so, to tender to it the use of its grounds, which are most ample and commodious, for the purpose, and to the members of the Society a cordial welcome on the part of the citizens of Louisville.

I am, very respectfully,

JAMES GUTHRIE.

Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, *President* }
National Agr. Society, Washington, D. C. }

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 31st, 1855.

Hon. James Guthrie: Dear Sir,—The National Agricultural Society will meet in Washington City, on the 9th of January. The association here has been requested to ap-

point a delegate for the purpose of representing our interests; and it is probable, from what President Wilder writes, that the Society will hold its next meeting in Kentucky.

The "South Western Agricultural and Mechanical Association" have requested me to appoint a delegate, and as I am assured of the interest you feel in whatever affects the welfare and prosperity of our undertaking, I hope you will accept the trust, as I know the energy and ability with which it will be discharged if you assume the duty.

We are engaged in an enterprise which has already exercised the most beneficial effects upon our agriculture; has improved our breeds of animals, and increased the scientific knowledge of our farmers and planters. We would be greatly pleased if the National Society would hold their next meeting at this place; and we authorize you to tender to the Society the use of our grounds, and property of the Association.

At our ordinary annual meetings, the receipts amount to some eight thousand dollars, which amount would be more than doubled in the event the National Society should hold its meeting here. All profits resulting from the exhibition we proffer to the Society.

A very large concourse of people would be attracted to our city; and we are assured that if our object be attained, many of your old friends and fellow-citizens would be gratified.

I have the honor to remain

Your Obedient Servant,

GEO. HANCOCK, *President*

S. W. Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, }
Washington, D. C. }

INVITATION TO HOLD EXHIBITION IN MARYLAND.

The subjoined preamble and resolutions, from the Board of Managers of the Maryland Institute, were then laid before the Society:—

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9th, 1856.

President of the U. S. Agricultural Society, Washington:

Dear Sir,—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic

Arts, held on the evening of 8th inst., the following preamble and its accompanying resolutions were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, The United States Agricultural Society having held two exhibitions, one in the Western and the other in the Eastern sections of the country, the presumption is, that the third exhibition will be held in one of the Middle States: *And Whereas*, Maryland being centrally located between the North and the South, she eminently presents the neutral grounds where such an exhibition may be most appropriately held, with the certainty of large and liberal contributions from all sections of our country. Upon the soil of Maryland, the farmers from Massachusetts and Virginia, from New York and Louisiana may meet in union, and compete amicably and honorably for superiority in their agricultural machinery, the blood of their stock, as well as the products of the soil. "In union there is strength," is perhaps as wise and true a maxim as is to be found in the language of our political economy. The same maxim may be as easily and truly applied to our national and social economy. A union of the mechanical and agricultural interests of the whole country will not only greatly elevate and enhance these departments of national enterprise, but will largely tend to strengthen the social compact and consolidate the confederated Union by the iron bonds of individual social intercourse ;— Therefore,

Resolved, By the Board of Managers of the Maryland Institute, that we cordially invite the United States Agricultural Society to hold their next annual exhibition in the city of Baltimore.

Resolved, That in the event of the Society selecting this city, as the location of their next exhibition, the Maryland Institute will use all its influence to forward the great national enterprise.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to acquaint the United States Agricultural Society of these proceedings.

JOSHUA VANSANT, *President*.

G. H. HUNT, *Secretary*.

In consequence of the previous acceptance of the invitation from Philadelphia, the propositions were necessarily declined.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS ABROAD.

Dr. J. D. WESTON, of Massachusetts, submitted the following preamble and resolution :—

WHEREAS, The only award of the highest class made to any agricultural implements at the World's Exhibition in 1851, in London, was that (the council medal) in favor of the reaping machine invented by C. H. McCormick, an American: *And Whereas*, the only award of the highest class in the department of agriculture at the recent World's Exhibition in Paris, (the grand medal of honor) was awarded to the same invention—

Resolved, That the eminent distinctions thus awarded to an American invention reflects honor on our country and its progress in the useful arts; for which we, as the National Agricultural Society, deem it fit that we tender our acknowledgments to the juries, composed almost, if not quite exclusively, of distinguished Europeans, by which these awards have been made, to an absent and unknown American; and we point to the fact as an encouragement to our inventors and incitement to future efforts, and an earnest of future triumphs.

HORACE GREELEY, of New York, who was a Commissioner from the United States at the London Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, and also visited the Exhibition at Paris, in seconding the resolutions, testified to the distinction which Mr. McCormick's Reaper had conferred upon the country.

Col. KIMMEL, of Maryland, also bore testimony of the readiness of the English and French to receive and adopt improvements when once convinced of their utility.

Gen. J. T. WORTHINGTON, of Ohio, coincided in the opinions before expressed in favor of the resolutions, and thought McCormick's Reaper the initial labor-saving machine of the age.

Prof. HENRY, after enumerating the many disadvantages under which all American machines labored at these expositions, thought that the value of any invention, which gained a prize at those exhibitions, was guaranteed.

JOHN JONES, of Delaware, sustained the resolutions in an earnest and able speech, in which he introduced some valuable agricultural statistics, which it is hoped he will prepare for publication in the present volume of this Journal.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

THE RELATION OF METEOROLOGY TO AGRICULTURE.

Dr. BEEKMAN, of New York, (ex-president of N. Y. State Agricultural Society,) submitted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That agriculture and other great interests of the State would, in the opinion of the Society, be materially benefitted by extending to the land the system of meteorological co-operation and research which has done and is doing so much for commerce and navigation at sea; and that this Society do hereby recommend such extension to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President to communicate the above resolution to each member of Congress and to solicit his

co-operation. The result of these applications in behalf of the great agricultural interests of the country to be reported at the next meeting of this Society.

Lieut. M. F. MAURY, U. S. Navy, supported the Resolutions in some well considered remarks, and then read the following paper which he had prepared upon the subject:—

Now, Sir, it may be asked, what has all this to do with meteorology for the farmers, or with sanitary meteorology? The more proper question would be, what has it *not* to do with these interests? The atmosphere is a great ocean which envelops this globe, and every plant and animal that grows on its surface, is dependent for its well-being upon the laws which govern and control the “wind in his circuits,” and none more so than man, the lord of all. To study these laws, we must treat the atmosphere as a whole. We have now the sea made speckled with our floating observatories all equipped with instruments that are comparable, and observing the same things according to a uniform method, and recording their observations according to a universal plan: so that whether the ship be Swede or Russian, Dane or Italian, Dutch or Spanish, German, Portuguese, Brazilian, Chilian, or English, the observations are referable to the same standard, and equally available to the whole corps. Here, quietly at sea, we have set up and added a new prerogative to the world-wide republic of science; for the journals which contain these observations have, by common consent, been placed beyond the reach of harm in war. They have been made sacred.

In the progress of discussing the observations thus obtained from the sea, we have arrived at that point at which observations on the land are found to be essential to a successful prosecution of our investigation into the laws which govern the movements of the grand atmospherical machine. At sea we have the rule, on the land we look for the exceptions. We want to see the land, therefore, spotted with co-laborers observing also according to some uniform plan, and such as may be agreed upon in concert with the most distinguished meteorologists at home and abroad; and I have addressed

myself to the agricultural interests, and the sanitary interests of the country because they have the deepest stake in the hedge. For the same investigations precisely that will subserve these interests, will also subserve the interests which science and all the industrial pursuits of man have in the investigation.

Formerly, you recollect, it was held that parallels of latitude indicated climates; but for the farmer the parallel is found to be no indication. The isothermal lines, with the hygrometrical condition of the atmosphere—these are the keys to climate; and the agricultural interest of the world is already profiting largely by this discovery—the knowledge which these lines and conditions afford; and we are chiefly indebted to the investigation of Humboldt, and Doac, and Quetelet, and other living meteorologists for the present state of our knowledge upon this subject. Indeed, I hold in my hand maps which have been prepared by Mr. Blodget from meteorological observations that have been made since 1819, at our military posts, by the medical staff of the army, and collected at the Surgeon-General's office. These maps throw a flood of light upon the climatological, and consequently the meteorology of the country; and by showing what they do, they suggest to us our ignorance of this interesting subject, and impress us with the importance and the necessity of further research.

The science, and ingenuity, and enterprise of our fellow-citizens have placed within our reach a means of meteorological investigation which has been as yet untouched, and which, when properly applied, will no doubt bring out results that will go home to, and benefit, or at least interest and instruct, every intelligent being in the country. I mean the magnetic telegraph.

[Here Lieut. M. introduced pertinent and telling illustrations.]

Now, in the plan that shall be finally agreed upon for recording these observations, suppose that we shall succeed in securing the co-operation of one observer on the average in each

county of every State in the Union. These observers will be requested to return their monthly records to the central office, with a remark as to the promise or state of the crop each in his own neighborhood. What to you, as a farmer, would not faithful summaries of such statements be worth? As a farmer, you are interested in the condition, not only of the crops of your neighbors, but in the crops also of all other husbandmen in every part of the world who compete with you in its markets with their produce. Look back only to the last summer, and recollect the lively interest that was felt, in all the grain-growing States of the Union, as to the crops of Europe.

This proposition concerning agricultural meteorology is a concerted plan, and the idea is to spread this net-work of instruments and observers, not only over this country, but over other parts of the world also.

This thing has been done for the sea almost without expense, and certainly by means the most simple. The form of observations and the hours for making them, were agreed upon after consultation, and then each nation left in that case, as I hope they will be in this, free to carry out the details within its own domains in its own way. And England, and Spain, and Portugal, and Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and Russia, and other States, are now acting in concert with us, and carrying on this same system of observations at sea. They have established also their offices to discuss, each in its own way, the observations that have been made under their own flags; and the results obtained, whatever they be, are then cast into a common treasury for the benefit alike of all who use the sea, or who delight to study its meteorology.

And I am assured by men of eminence and influence in all these countries that they do but wait for us here to take the initiative in regard to the meteorology of the land, and that there again they are ready to second and co-operate.

Baron Humboldt among others, has expressed the most earnest desire to see such a concerted plan of observations inaugurated among meteorologists. He would, I am assured, be most happy to assist in maturing it, and stands ready with his counsel and advice to that end. Jomard and Le Verrier,

of France, as Arago was, are in favor of the plan. So too, are Quetelet, and Doae, and Kreil, and Kupffer, and Lamoat, and Littrow, and Secchi, of Rome, Pegado, of Portugal, and Iansen and Ballot, of Holland, and Ihlen and Pettersson, of Norway, and Sweden, and Rothe, of Denmark, and many eminent men and renowned meteorologists of England. These, with Wrottesley, Sabine and a host of others, stand ready to co-operate with us and to observe each for his own government, according to any plan that shall be agreed upon.

How was this system of maritime co-operation brought about? By means the most simple.

[Here Mr. Maury narrated the history of the Brussels Conference.]

I have seen it stated in one of the public prints of the day, that this plan is a rival scheme to that which the Smithsonian Institution has already in hand; that the two plans are hostile. I have no doubt that the idea of rivalry in such a subject astonished my friend—if he will allow me so to call him—the distinguished Secretary of this Institution, quite as much as it did myself. Are the offices which the States of Europe have created to assist in the investigation of the winds and currents of the ocean, rival establishments of the one in Washington? Are the agricultural societies which are scattered over this broad land, and each of which is doing so much good in its own way, rivals of each other? Or are the astronomical observations which are starting up in the various parts of the country, rivals of the National Observatory here? No, Sir, they are co-operators working together with a common purpose and for like objects of instruction, benefit and profit. The motto which Professor Henry has inscribed over this Institution is not rivalry nor monopoly, but co-operation—emulation. The field meteorological is wide, and there is room in it for the best laborers and the most renowned talent that the world affords.

Whatever facts or observations shall be elicited by this system of investigation, will be as heartily at the service of Pro-

fessor Henry and the Smithsonian Institution, as I am sure the abundant materials that are contained in his office are at the service of any establishment, institution or individual in the country who may desire to use them for any special investigation or particular research.

I have not deemed this allusion to that newspaper article as at all necessary to set myself right with Professor Henry, or him with the public ; nor to imply in any manner whatever, that the sentiments it expressed are in unison with his own thoughts and feelings — far from it. They are as discordant to his, I have no doubt, as they are to mine. But I allude to them simply with the view of disabusing the minds of others of the notion that there is rivalry here, should there be any within the sound of my voice that have for a moment entertained such a notion. It is a false notion, and like all false notions, calculated more for harm than for good ; and I wish here to declare that in proposing this plan for philosophical research, the idea that I was encroaching upon the fields of any man, or proposing a rival scheme to any one, never entered my head.

[The speaker here demonstrated that this was “no new scheme.”]

This is a remarkable age, and the times in which we live will ever be celebrated for the improvement and progress that mark them ; and it has been said that the farmers especially have been lagging behind ; that they have been slow to adopt improvements, or to benefit by the advantages which scientific research has placed within their reach. Whatever may have been the case with them, I am sure that they are now waking up, and we have proof, in whatever direction we turn, that as a class they have now got fairly under way with the go-ahead principle of the times. In illustration — if illustration were needed — I might turn to the State and county agricultural societies which embellished the face of the country last autumn with their fairs, and exhibitions, and meetings. The governor of almost every State, if not of every one, has, in his last annual message to the legislature, paid homage

to this pursuit, and many of them have recommended the establishment of agricultural schools or colleges. And, Sir, if the improvements of navigation, of ship-building, with the introduction into man's economy of the steamship and railway, have made this earth smaller in one sense, by enabling its inhabitants to run over its surface and compass it in less than half the time it formerly required, the agriculturists have greatly enlarged it by increasing its capacity to subsist and maintain population.

The time was, when England with about half its present population, was supposed to be peopled up to its capacity; and who but the husbandman has so enlarged its capacity to hold and to feed? We do, now and then, come across a farmer of the old school who has set his face against improvements that science with the aid of the mechanic has introduced into the business of agriculture. But such cases are like mile-stones by the way-side; they serve to show us what progress we are making, and how far we have gone.

I have often thought that it would be instructive, as well as profitable, to go back into the history of the past and ascertain what science has done for agriculture. Did it ever occur to you, sir, to look back and see what it has done even within your own recollection? I cannot speak for your part of the country as well as I can for my own; but I can well recollect that in early life when I followed the plow, science had done no great deal at that time for the husbandman and his calling — and when I speak of science having performed this or that for the husbandman, I do not refer to any abstract principle, but I mean what science, in its practical application, has done, including the applications which the mechanic has given to its principles; for you cannot well separate the man of science from the mechanic, when you come to consider the practical application of the principles which the former may have evolved to the business of life.

When I was a boy, every implement that was to be found on the best equipped farm — with perhaps the exception of the cart and wheat-fan — might be carried on the shoulder of a stout man. And now what is the case? We have sowing

machines, reaping machines, threshing machines, and other machines, which do the work of man and beast, and which have the further advantage that they do not eat.

In consequence of the improvements of the age, all the great branches of national industry have been stimulated—some more than others. But above all, and under all, is agriculture; it is the substratum upon which they all depend. And the agriculturist in this country stands in more need now than he has ever done, of those inventions and appliances which, without increasing the number of mouths to be fed, will increase his harvest.

The population of Western Europe is trenching upon the capacities of production. England has for a number of years ceased to produce breadstuffs enough for its own consumption. The United States are beginning more and more to occupy the position of the granary of the world. The nation looks to the farmers to win for us, and to sustain us in, this position.

[Mr. Maury illustrated his position by the statistics of the year 1855.]

Some four or five hundred thousand men have been withdrawn from the industrial pursuits of France and England, and sent to make war in the Crimea. At home or abroad these men have to be fed; and all of them certainly were not taken from the cultivation of the earth, and yet there is a demand for breadstuffs created thereby which has been felt in almost all parts of this country. And while we are feeding that army there, it should not be forgotten what an army of mouths we have to feed here at home. Take the railroad employees as one illustration. In England, the employees of the railroads average about ten persons per mile. This includes those who are employed not only in the administration of the works, but those who are engaged in fetching and carrying, receiving and delivering.* There are in this country about 20,000 miles of railway in operation; and allowing five persons per mile, including those who are engaged in the

* See the Railroad Record of Cincinnati—a paper conducted with rare talent.

workshops connected with the roads, we shall have an army of 100,000 persons. These are all men—for women and boys are not employed in this branch of industry—and each man so employed, has dependent upon him on the average, three other persons. So that here is an army of 400,000 mouths that we have in our midst, but which the agriculturists are called upon to feed.

Again: take the five year census of the States—just completed in some of them—and what lesson is taught there? Why, the fact is brought out, that in New York and other States, the principal increase since 1850, has been in the city, not in the rural population. Here are other armies also, all making large demands—in fact, being dependent upon the surplus product of our farmers for subsistence.

Indeed, the census statistics themselves show that, of all the industrial pursuits of the State, the ratio of increase for the agricultural population is perhaps the smallest. Immigration has received a check; and the reinforcements which our agriculture received from that source are falling off. And thus we arrive at the conclusion that the agriculturist must be up and doing, else the progress of the age will be checked, and we must be reduced to the necessity of abstracting force from internal improvements, or from commerce, or from manufacturing, or from mining, or from some other pursuit, and turn it upon agriculture, in order that there may be bread in the land.

Wherefore it is that I say, sir, that unless the science and the improvements of the age shall suggest some means by which the farmer, without increasing the number of his hands, may increase his crops, our progress must be checked until the laws of supply and demand shall operate to restore the equilibrium.

This meteorological plan, it appears to me, has precisely the tendency required for the emergency; for its tendency is to save labor and increase the harvest by fore-knowledge.

Dr. C. G. PAGE said, that the remarks of Lieut. Maury met his hearty approval, and commended themselves to the com.

mon sense and intelligence of every farmer and gardener in the country, and to every person interested, directly or indirectly, in those pursuits.

I need not stop now, said Dr. Page, to discuss the importance of meteorological observations to farmers and gardeners, for they will all admit it. The collection of atmospheric data for the purposes of scientific generalization is important and indispensable, and will always command my cheerful co-operation ; but what the farmer and the gardener particularly want is a *daily* report of atmospheric conditions. We have in this region of country just passed through a remarkable meteorological cycle, of more than a year and a half duration, and yet I have nowhere seen any public notice of the phenomena connected with it.

A year ago last May, the water of our wells and deep springs began to fail, and has continued to diminish up to the latter part of the past month. During the whole of that time not a rain has occurred which has penetrated the earth beyond the wants of vegetation. My observations have not been systematic, but I have watched the perpendicular sides of deep excavations, and have repeatedly dug into the earth and measured the depth of springs, and am satisfied that during that time no rain has percolated the earth so as to reach the deep springs. Consequently, all the water we have been drawing from the earth for more than a year and a half, fell *previous* to that time. The farmers and gardeners in my neighborhood have suffered great privation, distress, and losses from this state of things. They have deepened their wells and dug new ones, and still the water has given out, and many have been obliged to cart water for a long distance. Of all this we have no published report. It is for the philosopher to generalize from accumulated data, but the farmer wants to be informed every day of what is going on and to judge for himself. The barometer is not of much *immediate* use to him, but he must have the hygrometer, the rain-gauge, the thermometer, and the wind-gauge. I need not stop to explain the importance of noticing the velocity of the wind in connexion with temperatures, for every farmer and gardener knows this *practically*. The ways

are many and various in which these observations will benefit the farmer. For instance, I ask who can raise here a California potato or a California onion? And who can tell why they *cannot* be raised out of California? I have been trying for two years to raise them here and failed. I have planted California potatoes ten inches in length and three in diameter in *rich* soil, *medium* soil, and *poor* soil, and in all have obtained potatoes not much larger than nutmegs; and so with their onions; and so it is with all their gigantic vegetables. They degenerate immediately when planted here. Is it due to any peculiar chemical constitution of California soil? I think not. It can hardly be supposed that similar soil does not exist elsewhere: and the fact that all their vegetable productions are monstrous, is an argument against any peculiarity of soil, as different vegetables require different soils. I am inclined to think that the causes are chiefly atmospheric; and, as we can imitate climates as well as soils, it might be of great value to our farmers and gardeners if they could be furnished with information upon this subject; for it would be a great acquisition if we could raise such vegetables here.

In conclusion, permit me to say that, in carrying out *any* system of observations for the benefit of agriculture, we should not lose sight of the importance of publishing *daily* reports, in such manner as to be *widely* circulated.

Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, objected to the resolution as offered, and hoped it would be modified. He thought that if an appropriation was asked from Congress, it should be for meteorology in general, and not for any particular system, or to be under the direction of any individual. The rivalry alluded to by Lieut. Maury could not exist. He (Prof. H.) was merely the representative of the Smithsonian Institution, and as such he would explain its connexion with meteorology. He stated that a foreigner, desirous of establishing a reputation for himself and advancing knowledge, had bequeathed a certain sum in trust to the United States for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. SMITHSON was a man of science, and his object

evidently was the discovery of new truths, and a diffusion of a knowledge of these through the world. Congress, however, had enjoined on the Institution the erection of a building, and the establishment of a library, museum, &c., leaving but a portion for what he (Prof. H.) had considered the legitimate object of the bequest.

To carry out this idea the Regents had given attention to a number of objects. Among others, they had established a system of meteorological observations, on which they had already expended about \$15,000. They had collected a large amount of valuable meteorological information, which they had not the means of publishing to the world. The primary object of the system was to solve the problem of American storms, and for this purpose they had adopted the plan first suggested by Prof. Mitchell, of the University of North Carolina, and successfully carried out in particular cases by Prof. Loomis. This consisted in establishing a series of observers through the whole country, and in mapping from their observations the phases of the sky at different hours, and, from a series of maps of this kind, determining the nature, origin, and termination of the great agitations of our atmosphere. The materials, as he had said before, had been collected for this purpose, and the Institution had a large amount of matter which would undoubtedly yield interesting results if the means could be furnished for their reduction and publication. Indeed, he would pledge himself that, if an appropriation was made by Congress to defray the expense, one of the most interesting volumes on the subject of storms could be produced which has ever been published in this or any other country. He believed that the Institution had the materials to settle the question as to the character of these storms, whether rotary and onward according to Redfield; whether upward and onward, according to Espy; and to throw light on their motive force, whether it is the condensation of vapor or the action of electricity.

The original plan has been extended and ordinary meteorological results arrived at. For this purpose the Institution has imported standard instruments from London and Paris; it has instructed an instrument-maker to copy and improve them;

and has thus done good service to the cause of meteorology by introducing into the country reliable instruments, and inducing intelligent observers to co-operate in carrying on the system. Several of the States of the Union had joined the Smithsonian Institution, and placed their meteorological results at its disposal.

In order to increase the means of usefulness, the Institution had lately entered, as it were, into a copartnership with the Patent Office, and a grant had been obtained for the purchase of a number of instruments; one hundred rain-gauges had been procured for distribution to the most important points of the Union, and the returns would hereafter be regularly published in connection with the Patent Office Report.

Prof. Henry stated that he had a high estimation of the talents of Lieut. Maury, and, he believed, a just appreciation of the results of his labors. He had mapped down on the chart of the globe numerous tracks taken by navigators, and noted the different winds they encountered, and thus helped the mariner to choose the path which would offer the prospect of the most favorable passage. This, however, said Mr. H., though of great importance, was in itself a simple matter, and involved no great scientific attainment, and certainly inferred no peculiar ability to apply a meteorological system for the seas to the *land* for *agricultural* purposes. The methods and objects are entirely different. The latter problem is one of much complexity, and, in order to devise a proper system, the subject should be submitted to a commission of the scientific men of the country who had paid particular attention to meteorology and to the problems connected with agriculture. Prof. H. again declared that he would admit no rivalry between himself and Lieut. Maury, because *he* was merely the representative of the Smithsonian Institution, and whatever was done by it would be accorded to the name of Smithson and not to that of Prof. Henry. He looked for no personal advantage from his connection with this system; but, on the contrary, whatever Lieut. Maury has done is in his own name, although at the expense of the government, he thought Lieut. Maury had not treated the Institution with due courtesy on this occa-

sion ; that in his communications to the public he had ignored what the Institution had done, and the first information it had received that Lieut. Maury contemplated a system of meteorology for the *land*, was obtained from the newspapers.

Prof. H. said his desire was to guard the interests of the Institution as well as to promote the great objects of science. The question was, how was this to be done? The best plan, as it appeared to him, was to solicit an appropriation for meteorology in general ; to use the Smithsonian materials as far as they would go ; and to establish, after consultation with the meteorologists and agriculturists of the country, a system which should be applicable to the whole country and best promote the objects in view.

The leading maxim of the Smithsonian Institution is co-operation, not monopoly. Another maxim is to operate in unoccupied fields, and to give up any project that could be better accomplished by other means. When the Regents are convinced that a better system can be adopted and more vigorously prosecuted by other means, they will willingly transfer all the materials collected, provided due credit be given the Institution for what it has thus far accomplished.

C. B. CALVERT, President of the Maryland Agricultural Society, with all due deference to science, thought that the good sense and observation of plain men had been of immense importance to scientific research. The matter of meteorological discoveries at sea had been carried out by common sailors, under the direction of Lieut. Maury, and if it were a matter so easy of discovery why had not all the science of former ages demonstrated it? It remained for the patient and long-continued observation of plain sailors, under the direction of that practical man of science whom kings delight to honor, to find out the laws controlling the ocean storms. He did **not** wish the resolution to be amended so that the matter would be placed in the hands of merely scientific men. Let the observations on land be made by plain farmers, at little or no expense, under the direction of Lieut. Maury, and then such observations would be made as would be of practical importance. He wished to see scientific and practical men unite in

this great work ; there was enough for all to do. But with due respect to Prof. Henry and the Smithsonian Institute, he would not have the matter pass from the hands of the eminent and distinguished man who had not only proved himself a scientific man, but a man of practical science.

Lieut. MAURY was very sorry that Professor H. had taken such a view of his efforts in meteorology. The field was wide, and it was well known that Professor Henry had not sufficient funds at his command to carry out the plan in all its details. Instead of creating a rivalry, he wished this plan to be regarded as co-operating with the Smithsonian Institute. He well knew that Prof. H. led a life of labor, and that his high attainments entitled him to the greatest deference and highest consideration in maturing this plan, and all this he was always ready to accord. With these feelings he had deferred the meteorological conference for a year, at Prof. H.'s request. But now observations upon the land was a necessity ; he could not wait longer to make a commencement. If this proceeding should prevent the co-operation of the Smithsonian Institute, it was a matter greatly to be deplored ; but still the work must go on. He knew that the Professor could have no personal feeling in the matter, but that the idea that the Institution's reputation caused his opposition to this measure. The idea Lieut. Maury considered as erroneous, and hoped that further consideration would convince the learned gentleman of the fact.

S. H. HUNTINGTON, President of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society, regretted that the matter had assumed the phase of rivalry between these eminent gentlemen. But he considered the whole matter as of little importance to the society, and therefore he suggested that the resolution be so amended as to define no particular manner in which the observations should be made, leaving Congress to define the method, thus making the chance for obtaining the appropriation asked still more certain, and, as the object of the Society was to obtain this appropriation, the mere method of taking the observation was of little consequence.

B. P. POORE, Esq., regretting the course of the discussion, moved the previous question.

Dr. BEEKMAN read the resolutions again, and stated that they seemed sufficiently explicit. He was glad that it had created a spirit of rivalry between the men of science. When emulation commenced, a greater advancement would be made in any subject.

After some informal conversation upon the motion, the Chair put the previous question, and the resolutions were adopted by a large majority.

The President thereupon appointed Messrs. Poore, Huntington, and Calvert as members of the committee.

CINCINNATI WINE.

The following communication was received from S. B. Murray, of Washington, enclosing a letter from Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, and accompanied by a box of wine, (still and sparkling Catawba,) manufactured by Mr. Longworth:

To the President or Secretary of the U. S. Agr. Society:

Dear Sir,—I send by bearer a box of wine for the U. S. Agricultural Society. This wine I received a few days since from N. Longworth, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, with instructions to deliver it to the Society.

Yours respectfully,

STAN. B. MURRAY.

Mr. Longworth's letter is as follows:—

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2d, 1856.

Dear Sir,—Yours of 28th ult. received. When the wine sent your Society, is drank, I wish it to be done by persons of judgment. Your letter led me to send a box of wine to the U. S. Agricultural Society at Washington, and request you to take it in charge, and write to the President or Secretary, on receipt of this.

I seldom leave my own fireside, and should not once in ten years, if I had not two sisters in Newburg.

The box contains both still and sparkling wines.

If I have a motive for wishing to be ground-over, it would be to improve our Native Wine Grapes, by *raising seedlings*. I am now doing it, but have not the necessary time ahead.

As an evidence of what can be done, I have a seedling of the Isabella, as thin a skin, as soft a pulp, as sweet and juicy as the Black Hamburg, larger than the Hamburg, even where raised under glass.

Yours respectfully,

N. LONGWORTH.

P. S. Sparkling wine, exposed to severe cold, loses effervescence, by throwing down the tartaric acid. Placed in a warm situation, it is soon restored.

On motion of C. B. CALVERT, Esq., the letter and wine were referred to the Executive Committee, who were requested to report upon the quality of the latter; also that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Longworth through the Secretary.

The following paper was then read by TOWNEND GLOVER, of Fishkill, N. Y., at present connected with the Agricultural Department of the U. S. Patent Office: —

ENTOMOLOGY AS APPLIED TO AGRICULTURE.

The subject of Entomology, as applied to the use of agriculture, or Agricultural Entomology, if it may be thus termed, is of the most vital importance to every planter or farmer, especially if the destruction effected by the myriads of insects annually to the staple crops of the United States is considered. The caterpillar, ball-worm, and red bug, too often destroy the Southern planter's hope of a cotton crop. The minute joint-worm commits such ravages amongst the once fine and flourishing wheat-fields of Virginia that the culture of wheat in several places has been abandoned. The almost microscopic wheat midge has lately proved so destructive in the fertile fields of Ohio, that a friend from that State assured me, a few days ago, that during the last year he has seen fields so utterly destroyed as not to be worth harvesting, and cattle had to be turned in "to prey upon the poor remains" the midge "had left behind." In New York, Massachusetts, &c., the curculio causes oftentimes a total failure of the plum-crop. From North, South,

East, and West we hear of nothing but complaints of the ravages committed by our insect foes, and it would be impossible to enumerate on this occasion, as their name is "legion."

It will, therefore, be plainly perceived that a close study of the habits and transformations of any one of these pernicious insects by the practical and intelligent farmer would prove not only a source of great pleasure, as leading him to a keener sense of the beautiful and wonderful works of Nature, as exemplified in the singular transformations insects undergo before they assume the perfect or fly state, but also a source of great profit, as by experimenting upon them in all the stages of their existence he might perchance discover some practical method by which their extermination could be effected. Indeed, it is absolutely necessary that a farmer should be able to recognise the insects that destroy his crops, in all their various and wonderful transformations before any effectual remedy can be applied; as in one stage of their life they may be suffered to live and enjoy themselves, nay, even sometimes be protected, whilst in another stage we persecute and destroy them by every means in our power. Take, for example, the beautiful and elegant butterfly of the *Papilio asterias*. Any humane and kind-hearted farmer, unversed in entomology, who should see his children chasing and killing the pretty black and yellow-spotted butterfly that was flitting joyously over his vegetable garden, in the spring or early summer, apparently leading a life of mere harmless pleasure, would no doubt reprove them for wantonly destroying such a pretty harmless insect; and yet, if the truth was known, this pretty and much to be pitied insect is the parent of all those nauseous-smelling green and black spotted worms that later in the season destroy his parsley, celery, parsnips, and carrots. Yet, by merely crushing the parent fly with one blow early in the season, before it has deposited its eggs, he would be spared the vexation of either seeing his plants devoured and seed destroyed, or having the disagreeable task of picking off, one by one, some hundreds of caterpillars later in the season. This fact will be more apparent when I state how incredibly fast some insects multiply, especially in the warmer climate of the South, where

there is little frost to destroy insect life and there are several generations in one season. Dr. John Gamble, of Tallahassee, Florida, assisted by myself, dissected one female ball-worm moth or miller, (an insect which in the caterpillar state is most destructive to cotton,) and we discovered a mass of eggs which when counted amounted at the least calculation to five hundred eggs, duly hatched, for the first generation, say one half males, the rest females, the second generation, if undisturbed, would amount to 125,000, and the third be almost incalculable. Now, these mother flies are not very numerous early in the season, owing to the birds devouring them, the rigor of winter, and various other accidental causes ; and were practical means found to destroy them as early in the spring as possible, the immense ravages of the second and third generation might be prevented. In one female (œceticus) case or hang-worm, so destructive to shade trees, I counted nearly eight hundred eggs, although the specimen was but small. Now, were all these cases taken from every infected tree in the winter, when they can most easily be seen, owing to the fall of the leaf, and then immediately burned, the trees would be comparatively free the next season ; and by following this plan for one or two years more, the work growing gradually less and less, the insect might finally be exterminated ; inasmuch as the female never leaves her case, but forms her nest of eggs inside ; and yet these noxious pests are suffered year by year to increase when so little trouble would destroy them. Other insects again have other habits which if fully known would likewise lead to their destruction. I will only cite another example which has fallen under my personal knowledge.

Several years ago, when I first settled on the Hudson, and was almost entirely unacquainted with either horticulture or entomology, I wished to raise my own parsnip seed, having been the previous year very much disappointed with the non-germination of some purchased in a store, where it had probably laid on the shelf unnoticed for several years. Accordingly the best roots were procured ; these grew, flowered, and finally seeded, when several small caterpillars made their appearance in the umbels, which they webbed together so as to form a

shelter, and then leisurely devoured the footstalks and seed, thus destroying my hopes of a crop. I endeavored, but in vain, to raise some of these caterpillars, to satisfy myself what sort of a moth would be produced, as they all died in confinement or produced distorted and deformed chrysalids upon the surface of the earth. Finally, I determined to examine underneath the plants in the ground to see if I could find any chrysalids there; but none were to be seen. At last I examined the stalk again more carefully, and accidentally discovered several small perforations along the sides. This stalk was immediately split open by means of a garden-knife, when, lo and behold, the large hollow of the stem was found to be entirely filled with caterpillars and chrysalids, snugly ensconced each in its own peculiar slight silken web. The discovery thus accidentally made induced me to burn all the hollow stalks left, and hundreds perished in the flames. I have merely mentioned these two facts to prove how it is, by a proper study of the natural instincts of almost any insect, some means may eventually be discovered to destroy it in some of the many changes it undergoes. Of some, the eggs may be plainly discovered on the trees when the leaf is fallen. Take, for instance, the tussock moth, which is sometimes so injurious to fruit and shade trees. The female of this moth lays her eggs in a frothy matter on the top of a cocoon, sometimes placed on the branches, trunks, or enclosures, and occasionally under the dried leaves that remain suspended from the tree by means of the silk of which the cocoon was formed. These are easily seen, and can be gathered together and burnt in the winter similar to the cases of the hang-worm before mentioned. Others might be destroyed to the best advantage in the caterpillar state, especially when they congregate together at certain times of the day in their web, and only come out at other stated times to devour the foliage; others in the chrysalis state, as the before-mentioned parsnip-worm; but yet it is in the perfect state that we can hope to attack them to the best advantage, as with one perfect female in spring all her future progeny for that year are destroyed.

Lights have been used to attract insects with much advan-

tage; one was used by a horticultural friend last year. This insect trap (for it is nothing else) is formed like a large box-lantern, only, instead of only one glass forming a side, two glasses are used, which slope inward to an angle towards a light placed in the interior. These two glasses are left open an inch or more in the centre, as the case may be, and can be slid more or less in and out by means of proper grooves. The insect, seeing the light, approaches the glass, and, following the angle, it enters the opening, and, dazzled by the light, is incapable of finding the small place where it entered, and either burns its wings against the glass tube which protects the lamp or is precipitated into a vessel underneath filled with some glutinous liquid, in which, incapable of using its wings from the adhesive nature of the compound, it must finally perish. Thousands of the small-vine hoppers, night-flying moths, and beetles were thus destroyed. Several planters South prescribe the burning of fires of fat pine wood on the appearance of the ball-worm or caterpillar-moths, as these insects are attracted by the lights and destroyed by the flame. Indeed, it is only by the instincts of insects that they can be exterminated. Appeal to their antipathies, by putting any thing they positively dislike in their way, and they will avoid it; place any thing they particularly like in the shape of food and hundreds are attracted; for instance, the flies and wasps in casks of sugar. Love itself is used by certain aurelians in Europe as a means of attracting the unsuspicious males of certain species, as when an unimpregnated female is placed in a gauze box the males for hundreds of yards around will invariably gather and flock to the place of her imprisonment, where they are easily captured. It will not be improper to mention here the result of an experiment instituted by Mr. Jesse Wood, of Quincy, Florida, and several other tobacco growers of that neighborhood, to stay the ravages of the much-dreaded tobacco worm, which is only the caterpillar state of the (*Sphinx Carolina*) tobacco-fly or horn-blower, as it is most commonly known by the planter. This insect, when in its perfect or fly state, is in the habit of frequenting the plants of the *datura stramonium* or Jamestown weed, during the evenings

for the sake of the sweet liquid substance at the bottom of the tube of the flower, and which is easily extracted from its receptacle by means of a long flexible proboscis, furnished by nature to the insect for the purpose. This fact being known to several intelligent planters, experiments were instituted which I am assured have proved highly satisfactory.

The Agricultural Department of the Patent Office received a letter from Mr. Jesse Wood, of Mount Pleasant, near Quincy, Florida, detailing his experience in this matter. After mentioning many experiments, he gives the following recipe for a poisonous composition to be put into the flower: "One pint of water, one gill of honey, and an ounce of cobalt." This to be put into a bottle, with a quill through the cork. The flowers being picked off, (as the composition poisons the plant,) one drop is put into each blossom, and any fly tasting of this will be killed before it can deposit eggs." He concludes by saying that he "considers this discovery of immense value to the tobacco growers, and, if it should lead to the destruction of the cotton caterpillar and ball-worm, it will be of incalculable benefit." Now, what Mr. Wood says in the last part of his letter is very true, as combined with the former experiments made by Col. Sorsby, of Columbus, Georgia, and reported in the last year's agricultural report of the Patent Office, where he states that the moth of the ball-worm is exceedingly fond of molasses and vinegar, which can be placed in shallow plates on posts throughout the plantation; and, if these were poisoned, it might possibly prove the saving of thousands of bales of cotton annually, although I must confess that our lively and useful little friend, the honey-bee, might also be killed by the poison at the same time; but I think that, in the case of cotton versus honey, cotton would gain the verdict. The cotton caterpillar in its moth state will also suck certain substances with its tongue or proboscis, and it now only remains to find out what it is particularly fond of as food, and then discover also some quick and efficient poison. Several other insects, beetles, night-moths, the cut-worm moths, and several others, might possibly also be destroyed in a similar manner if this is found to answer. Last year I made sev-

eral experiments with cobalt, strychnine, and arsenic, which are not of consequence enough to be reported, as, although several succeeded, I must own others again failed in a most singular manner. However, as the subject has once been started, it would be well for several able and scientific men in different parts of the country to make experiments, and then report them for the good of their fellow-sufferers.

You will perhaps blame me for having as yet referred principally to Southern insects, the reason of which is I have been detailed two seasons to the South ; one of which was spent in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and the second in South Carolina and Florida ; and the reason why requests were made to the Hon. Judge Mason, Commissioner of Patents, to have me sent there, was principally because, whilst the North could boast of such talented entomologists as Dr. Harris, of Cambridge, Mass., whose valuable work on the insects of New England injurious to vegetation is deservedly the text-book for all horticulturists of the North ; Dr. Fitch, of New York, whose labors are so well known and appreciated ; and many others, were busy at work on the same subject in the Northern States, there were comparatively few, if any, on the subject of agricultural entomology in the South, and it was understood my services were more wanted there than elsewhere. I will not refer to the wheat midge, Hessian fly, and other wheat insects here, as I have seen comparatively very little of them during the last two seasons ; but would respectfully request to know how the remedy proposed to this Society for preservation against the attacks of the curculio of the plum has succeeded. If I understood aright it was to be reported upon at this meeting. The black knot on plum trees does not appear to be caused by an insect, although some are occasionally found in them ; and I have heard from several reliable sources that if the knots are cut cleanly out and then spirits of turpentine applied to the wounds, they will not re-appear. Would it not be well to try it at different seasons of the year and report ? For the best method of destroying those insects whose chrysalids or pupæ remain under ground all winter, deep fall ploughing has been recommended, as they are then more exposed to the

frost and attacks of birds. Old stone walls and the usual zigzag rail fences serve as harbors of refuge to multitudes of the insect race during the winter, where, between the interstices of the stones and under the rotting bark or rotted wood, they spend the winter sheltered from the cold and icy blast.

In the large spaces also necessarily left between these zigzag fence rails and the ploughed part, many high weeds and brambles spring up, which likewise serve as places of concealment and shelter for insects and vermin, besides rendering the rest of the field very weedy from the seeds which are necessarily disseminated from this source. Old rotted stumps should also be removed or burnt, as myriads of insects find snug winter quarters in the crevices and bark, from whence they issue forth in spring to lay the eggs which produce the million of caterpillars and grubs that inundate the fields and devour the autumnal crops. All insects, however, are not prejudicial: witness some of the lady-bugs, whose whole larva life is devoted to devouring and extirpating the plant louse. Ichneumon flies deposit eggs in caterpillars; these eggs hatch into grubs, which devour the interior of the caterpillars themselves, and thus eventually destroy thousands. Many others I might mention, if I had time, and your patience were not already somewhat severely taxed. However, I must mention some insects very valuable in the way of commerce. The cochineal, a species of coccus, used to produce a splendid scarlet dye, comes dried in the shape of little grains, and, in 1851, 22,451 cwts. were imported. The cantharis, or blister fly, and many others might serve as examples.

Insects also act a very important part in the economy of nature, serving as they do for food for millions of birds and fish. The Bible says, "all flesh is grass," and true it is, for take the plant louse, or aphid, whose bloated body appears to be merely an animated green bladder of the juices of the plant upon which it exists; this is eaten by the lady-bug, which, in its turn, becomes the food of some bird or fish, whose flesh serves to nourish that great omnivorous animal, man. Were there no insects what would become of all the insectivorous birds, and still more of the fresh-water fish? An old hen con-

fined in a coop with her chickens loose around her will clear a large space of insects in a short time ; yet a tender spring chicken is considered a dainty, although a week previously it may have been rioting on a fare of crickets and caterpillars. In many tobacco plantations, flocks of turkeys are turned into the field to eat off the tobacco-worms ; yet what is better than a good roast turkey ? Nay, in several places, if we are to believe travellers, men eat insects. A palm tree grub, well roasted, is considered a great delicacy in some countries ; in others, grasshoppers, or rather locusts, are preferred ; but as this subject is not very pleasant to our tastes, I will pursue it no further. Insects also act as scavengers in removing decayed animal substances ; others, again, rotten wood and undecayed vegetable matter ; in short, this theme might be pursued forever, were we to investigate all the uses which are made of insects in the economy of nature.

Here, however, let me change the subject, to put in a special plea for insectivorous birds, which appear to have been sent to keep the "balance of power" in insect life, which insects would otherwise multiply to such a degree as to be perfectly unbearable, and render the agriculturist's toil entirely useless. A farmer keeps a watch-dog to guard his premises, and cats to kill rats and mice in his granary and barn ; yet he suffers any "unfeathered biped" to tear down his fence rails in order to get a chance shot at any robin, wren, or blue bird which may be unfortunate enough to be on his premises ; and yet these very birds do him more good than either dog or cat, working diligently from morn to dark, killing and destroying insects injurious to his crops, which, if not thus thinned out, would eventually multiply to such an extent as to leave him scarcely any crop whatsoever. Birds are accused of eating cherries and other fruits. True ; but the poor birds merely take a tythe of the fruit to pay for the tree, which, but for their unceasing efforts would otherwise probably have been killed in its infancy. To exemplify the utility of birds I will give one or two instances that have occurred under my own observation. Some years ago I took a fancy to keep bees : accordingly hives were procured and books read upon the sub-

ject. One day a king bird or bee martin was observed to be very busy about the hives, apparently snapping up every straggling bee he could find. Indignant at such a breach of hospitality, as his nest was on the premises, I hastened to the house to procure a gun to shoot the marauder. When I returned I perceived a grayish bird on the bushy top of a tree, and, thinking it was the robber, I fired, and down dropped a poor innocent Phœbe bird. Hoping to find some consolation to my conscience for having committed this most foul murder, I inwardly accused the poor little Phœbe of having also killed the bees; and, having determined to ascertain the fact by dissecting the bird, it was opened, when, much to my regret and astonishment, it was found to be full of the striped cucumber bugs, and not one single bee. Here I had killed the very bird which had been working for me the whole season, and perfectly innocent of the crime for which it was sacrificed. After this circumstance I determined never to let a gun be fired on the premises, excepting on special occasions; and at present the place is perfectly crowded during spring, summer, and autumn with the feathered songsters, which build their nests even in my very porch and bring up their young perfectly fearless of mankind; and although cherries, strawberries, &c. do suffer, yet the insects are not a quarter as numerous and troublesome as they were formerly.

In the Southern States I have seen a bee martin chase and capture a ball-worm moth not ten paces from where I stood, and the mocking bird feeding its nearly-grown young on the same insect. Even the ugly toad works for the gardener, as his food consists of insects more or less injurious. The beautiful and lively green and grey lizards of the Southern States, which are seen running on the fence rail or amidst the green foliage of trees, shrubs and bushes, and from which they can scarcely be distinguished except when in motion, are ever on the watch for insect prey; and I know of one curious case in which even the mice in a greenhouse were of service, for they had rooted up the earth round several potted peach trees in order to devour the chrysalis of the peach tree borer.

As I fear I have already trespassed too much upon you

time and good nature, I will now, in conclusion, merely observe that if the practical farmer will only note down *precisely* the transformation of insects, their first appearance and habits, and make them known to the public through the medium of soom good agricultural work, he will be doing more good to present and future agriculture than he imagines, as it is from practical men we want facts, and not theories which may be better studied in the parlor than in the field. The regular scientific entomologist studies insects merely as insects belonging to such an order, family, or genus, and as insects alone. The *Antennæ*, *Tarsi*, *Palpi*, &c. must all be subjected to the closest microscopic investigation. But, as the farmer or agricultural entomologist cannot devote his time to all this, except in winter, he would be much more usefully employed in studying their habits and transformations out of doors in the field, orchard, or garden, and last, though not least, in finding out the proper remedies against their ravages. He can preserve many insects in spirits of wine, and if he wishes the scientific name he can send them to any regular scientific entomologist, who no doubt will be happy to afford him the required information. Thus it is, the one helps the other, and if all unite, the result cannot fail eventually to prove highly satisfactory.

G. W. P. CUSTIS, Esq., moved the thanks of the Society to Mr. Glover, accompanied with a request that he would furnish a copy of his valuable paper for publication among the transactions of the Society.

HORACE GREELEY, Esq., seconded the motion, and testified to the value of birds in protecting the crops from the ravages of insects.

Whereupon the Society adjourned to meet on Friday at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THIRD DAY.

The Society met at 10 A. M. on Friday, at the Smithsonian Institute.

LECTURE BY PROF. HENRY.

Prof. HENRY read an interesting paper on the "Origin and Action of Power as applied to the Vegetable Kingdom."

Mr. CALVERT pronounced an eloquent eulogium upon the high scientific and practical value of the paper read by Prof. Henry, and moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered to him, together with a request that a copy be published in the transactions of the Society; which motion was adopted.

The Secretary applied to Prof. Henry for a copy of his remarks, but up to the time of going to press with the transactions the Professor had been unable to forward them. If received they will be inserted in another part of the Journal.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Col. KIMMEL, Chairman of the Committee on that subject, reported the following nominations for officers for the ensuing year:

FOR PRESIDENT.—MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Mass.

FOR VICE PRESIDENTS.—J. D. Lang, Maine; H. F. French, New Hampshire; F. Holbrook, Vermont; Simon Brown, Massachusetts; Joseph T. Cooke, Rhode Island; John A. Rockwell, Connecticut; Fr. J. P. Beekman, New York; Geo. Vail, New Jersey; S. T. Shugert, Pennsylvania; J. W. Thompson, Delaware; A. Kimmel, Maryland; G. W. P. Custis, Virginia; H. K. Burgwyn, North Carolina; R. F. W. Alston, South Carolina; R. Peters, Georgia; C. C. Clay, jr., Alabama; J. Perkins, jr., Louisiana; J. T. Worthington, Ohio; W. L. Underwood, Kentucky; John Bell, Tennessee; Joseph A. Wright, Indiana; J. A. Kinnicott, Illinois; Thomas Allen, Mississippi; R. Beebe, Arkansas; J. C. Holmes, Michigan; D. L. Yulee, Florida; T. J. Rusk, Texas; J. W. Grimes, Iowa; P. Ord, California; W. W. Corcoran, District of Columbia; J. M. Gallegos, New Mexico; H. H. Sibley, Minnesota; P. W. Gillett, Oregon; C. Lancaster, Washington Territory; E. Hunter, Utah; Bird B. Chapman, Nebraska.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—J. A. King, New York ; A. L. Elwyn, Pennsylvania ; D. Jay Browne, District of Columbia ; W. H. H. Taylor, Ohio ; R. P. Waters, Massachusetts.

SECRETARY.—William S. King, Massachusetts.

TREASURER.—B. B. French, District of Columbia.

The Society then went into an election of officers, MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts, being unanimously elected President upon the first vote.

On motion, the list of nominations was read over, receiving the silent assent of the Society until the name of S. T. SHUGERT appeared as the nominee for Vice President for Pennsylvania, when.

C. B. CALVERT, Esq., rose to object. The name of Mr. Shugert had been substituted for that of a substantial Pennsylvania farmer, who had always done all in his power to advance the interests of the Society, and from whom telegraphic despatches had that morning been received saying that he was snowed up upon the other side of the Susquehanna, and was only waiting for travel to be opened to be present at the meeting ; therefore he hoped that the name of Isaac Newton would be placed on the list as the nominee for Vice President from Pennsylvania.

Col. KIMMEL, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, explained that while Mr. Newton was an excellent member of the Society, the Committee thought that Mr. Shugert could do more to advance its interests, as he was an officer of the Government, and his official influence in favor of the Society would be of great assistance.

Mr. CALVERT would object to making any man an officer of the Society because he was a Government officer. He thought the test should be the other way, and that men should be sound in opinion on agricultural interests before they were placed in office. He contended that the Society should not undertake to obtain influence in the Government by underhanded means, but that whatever was wanted of Government should be asked for at the ballot-box. The farmers must go before the people for their rights. Political economy must be discussed from place

to ^{*}place as well as any other political subjects, if agriculture ever receives proper attention at the hand of Government. It must be shown to the people that the prosperity of the country is dependent upon the prosperity of agriculture, and that our present prosperity, both financial and civil, is the result of the great harvests of the past year. He would not have agriculturists seeking office, or seeking to make Government officials their officers, but he would have them establish a platform upon which all persons seeking office should stand, and the greatest question should be whether they would advance agriculture if they obtained the suffrages of the farmer. When a Cabinet minister represents agriculture, the farmer will be appreciated by the Government, and proper steps will be taken to advance his noble calling by all the means possible; but, until such a platform is formed and such a representative takes his seat in the Cabinet, the hope the farmer cherishes that the Government will regard agriculture as its chief bulwark and cherish its advance accordingly, is fallacious. But all this could be brought about by the farmer if he would properly and honorably exert himself. Agriculture should receive more attention at the hands of Government, but the Society should not stoop to dishonorable and underhanded means to bring the great subject into notice. He hoped that Mr. Shugert's being a Government officer, instead of being a reason for his election as a Vice President of the Society, would be a reason against such a procedure.

B. B. FRENCH, Esq., said that Mr. Shugert was a resident of the District, and that his office as chief clerk of the Patent Office confined him to the District entirely, with the exception of short visits to Pennsylvania during the summer. He thought there would be more propriety in making the gentleman Vice President from the District of Columbia than Pennsylvania.

JOHN JONES, Esq., of Delaware, endorsed the remarks of Mr. Calvert against attempting to obtain influence with the Government by electing its officers to honorary places, and closed with demanding a vote on the subject to see if the Society wished to place itself in this position. Whereupon,

On motion, it was decided by a large vote that Isaac Newton should be the nominee for Vice President from Pennsylvania.

The remainder of the list of nominees reported by the committee were duly elected as officers of the Society for the coming year.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. J. T. WORTHINGTON submitted the following resolution :

Resolved, That the members of this Society return to our worthy President our heartfelt thanks for the great ability and indefatigable zeal and kindly courtesy with which he has discharged the very laborious duties of his office, and also for yielding his wishes to ours in consenting to retain his position.

Mr. POORE seconded the resolutions. He congratulated the Society on the prospect of again having the services of Mr. Wilder as President. No man had done more for the Society. The great Boston exhibition, which has been compared to the ancient Olympic games in point of splendor, would have proved a failure had it not been for his indefatigable efforts. He unaided, had raised a contingent fund of \$20,000 among the Boston merchants to guarantee the Society against loss in giving the exhibition ; and when every one else was discouraged by the storm that was almost overwhelming in effects to the exhibition he had reinspired every one with courage, urged them to persevere in their efforts, and kept every one at their posts, so that the evil feared was averted. The Society was especially happy in retaining Mr. Wilder at its head, as the time for the exhibition of Philadelphia was approaching, and the very name of their President was a prestige of success.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

The President arose, and, in a short speech, thanked the Society for this renewed mark of their confidence in him. He had come to this meeting with a determination to retire from the high place in which the Society had placed him ; but when he was so strongly solicited by the nominating committee, who used such urgent reasons, even declaring that duty to the Society required his attention to her chief interest, he had finally consented to allow his name to be brought before the Society

again as a candidate for its presidency. He regarded this renewed mark of their esteem with the most grateful sentiments, feeling more honored than by the highest political preferment that could be bestowed, and he assured the Society that nothing should be wanting on his part to continue the great confidence they had shown in placing him in the highest office in their gift.

Dr. JOHN D. EASTER, of Baltimore, read the following paper upon

“THE TRUE VALUE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SOILS.”

It is not long since the practical farmer sneeringly derided the value of book-learning and stubbornly resisted the interference of scientific men, in what he considered a purely practical business. But that feeling seems to have passed away, and even those who still refuse to acknowledge the value of scientific researches upon the composition of the soil, and its relation to the functions of vegetation, are not slow to avail themselves of the benefits which others have derived from them. Indeed, we have reason to fear that scientific superstition has taken the place of scientific incredulity, and the farmer now expects as much too much from chemistry, as he formerly expected too little. The result of these overwrought expectations is, naturally, disappointment, and the deluded farmer throws the blame of his failure on science, and is more than ever determined to adhere to his old ways.

I propose, in this paper, to consider the true use of chemical analysis of soils, and some of the requisites of a valuable analysis.

As it is from the soil that plants derive the principal part of their constituent elements, the presence in the soil of these elements, in forms in which they may be absorbed by the rootlets of the plants and assimilated in their cells, is indispensable to their perfect growth. Where the want of fertility arises from the absence of one or more of these constituents, or to their being locked up in combinations in which plants cannot use them, chemical analysis is perfectly competent to detect the cause of the evil and point out its remedy.

But the growth of plants is influenced by a multitude of other circumstances to which chemical analysis can furnish no clue. A soil may abound in all the elements of a very fertile one, and yet be perfectly barren. The soil of the great Colorado desert in California, which I have recently analysed, furnishes a good example of this. It possesses in abundance every element necessary to extreme fertility, but is entirely barren from the want of water.

The reverse of this also frequently occurs. The chemist receives a specimen of soil, in the chemical constitution of which he can detect no deficiency, and, in his laboratory, he can assign no cause for its alleged unproductiveness. An examination of the locality probably shows him that it is underlaid by a stiff tenacious subsoil, which retains an excess of water, and no provision has been made for drainage.

The difference in the mechanical texture of stiff and loose soils is familiar to every one. The fertility of many stiff clays may be seriously impaired by ploughing too wet, rendering them tough and impenetrable to the tender rootlets of plants. In this case, as no chemical change takes place, the chemist, in his laboratory would seek in vain for the cause of the difficulty.

Every attempt to improve the character of a soil must therefore be preceded by a judicious consideration of its mechanical texture, its power of absorbing and retaining water, and its capacity for heat. Hence it is important that the agricultural chemist should, if possible, himself examine the locality, in order fully to estimate the wants of the soil. The employment by every State, of an agricultural chemist, who should visit in person every part of the State, is therefore strongly to be recommended.

In the next place it is requisite that an analysis of the soil, in order to be of much value, should be thorough. It must include separate estimations of the parts soluble in water and in acids, and the insoluble portion. For the portion soluble in water represents what is available for the wants of the growing crop, while the portion soluble in dilute acids is the index of what may by decomposition become the food of plants. This undecomposed portion of the soil may often, by the application

of lime, ashes, and other caustic manures, be more speedily decomposed and rendered available.

The analysis should include also, if possible, the sub-soil, as well as the surface soil, in order to guide the farmer in the process of deepening his soil. There are, of late, many advocates of indiscriminate deep-plowing. But a fertile soil may be underlaid by a barren subsoil, by throwing up large quantities of which the fertility of a field may be destroyed for years. The subsoil, not unfrequently, contains large quantities of protoxide of iron and other substances which are injurious to vegetation until they have been subjected to the action of the atmosphere. On the other hand, the subsoil often contains elements of fertility which are not so abundant in the surface soil, in which case, deep plowing will improve both. It is important that the agriculturist should know these differences in order that he may know where he should plough deep, and where refrain.

A still more important consideration is, that no analysis can be of any value to the farmer who is not himself a chemist, unless it be accompanied by a discussion of the indications it affords, and a recommendation of suitable means of improvement. Our agricultural journals and reports abound in analyses which are about as intelligible to the unscientific farmer as the inscriptions on the pyramids, or a chapter from La Place's *Mechanique Celeste*. Most of our intelligent farmers know that lime, phosphoric acid, and the alkalies, play important parts in the economy of vegetation, but few of them have any idea how much of each of these valuable ingredients is requisite to fertility, or what are the best means of supplying their deficiency. Until every farmer is also a chemist, an analysis of a soil or manure which is not followed by a commentary on its defects or virtues, leaves him just where the diagnosis of a disease, without a prescription for its relief, leaves the patient. He is no wiser nor better off than before. It will not do to presume that when the chemist pronounces what a soil contains, the agriculturist will know what it *ought* to contain, and how to supply its wants. Every farmer should insist upon an interpretation of the analysis furnished him by the chemist.

In conclusion, I would call your attention to the duty of the intelligent agriculturist to acquire a theoretical knowledge of so much of chemistry as relates to his profession, that he may be enabled to judge for himself of the value of a substance from the chemical analysis of it, and also of the probable value of the analysis itself, for at least one half of the analysis which farmers daily pay for are absolutely unreliable and worthless. The agriculturist should also be able to judge for himself of the texture, moisture and color of the soil, and the means within his reach of modifying them. At the same time, I would by no means advise that he should attempt to become a practical chemist and do his own chemical analysis, as some persons of more zeal than judgment, insist he may. I have pointed out the necessity for thoroughness in chemical examinations of the soil, and every one who has had only a few months' experience in a laboratory knows that a thorough analysis of a soil requires much time, great care and dexterity in manipulation, and a knowledge of all the disturbing influences and sources of error. This, few farmers have the time or opportunity to acquire, and few would for the sake of making the few chemical examinations they might in their life-time require, be willing to devote to the study time which might be so much better spent in acquiring a practical knowledge of their own noble profession. Besides this, the expense of fitting up a laboratory would more than pay for all the analysis any farmer is likely ever to need. The many formulas which have been proposed for the use of farmers are therefore of very doubtful utility. Let every farmer make a laboratory of his barn-yard, and carefully collect and employ all the liquid as well as solid manures within his reach, and if the chemist is not enriched thereby, his fields will be.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were returned to Dr. Easter, and he was desired to furnish a copy of the paper for publication.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary request a copy of the paper which Charles L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, had been expected to read on "ag-

ricultural implements," but which he had been prevented from doing by his detention on his way hither by the snow; and that in event of his compliance the paper be published in the transactions of the Society.

A copy of this paper was duly applied for, but Mr. Flint, for sufficient reasons, declined to furnish it for publication.

D. JAY BROWNE, of the Patent Office, then submitted the following paper on

GUANO.

This subject has become one of great interest to the American agriculturist. Under proper management it has no superior as a fertilizer in promoting the growth of grain and grasses; but especially is it valuable to the farmer in restoring the productiveness of exhausted soils.

The quantity of guano imported into this country by the last annual returns exceeded 200,000 tons. The cost of this article to the farmer has now risen to nearly \$60 a ton. This high cost in some sections of the country operates as a prohibition to its use. It is not right that this should be so. An abundant supply could be furnished by the Peruvian Islands for the use of the whole world, at a much reduced rate, if the article was subject to the rules of trade. Unfortunately, however, the necessities of the Government of Peru has led to the adoption of a system of management which compels us to pay a heavy tribute to foreign capitalists, who hold a monopoly of the guano trade.

Under the circumstances it is important to know that a recent discovery has been made of vast deposits of guano on an island in the Pacific of a quality believed to be equal to the best ammoniated Peruvian guano. The island is under the control of our citizens, it having been discovered by the captain of an American whaling ship. The Government has deemed this a subject of sufficient importance to justify an order to the commander of the Pacific Squadron to detach one of his vessels to examine and survey the island and its product of guano, and to protect the owners in their territorial rights.

A company has been formed in the city of New York to manage this enterprise, and an expedition has already been set out,

the return of which will be looked for with no little anxiety by all who feel an interest in the question of agriculture. Should the expectations of this company as to the quantity and quality of this guano deposite be realized, they propose to sell it to the American farmer at the rate of from \$30 to \$40 per ton, or at about two-thirds the present price of Peruvian guano.

With such a reduction in the cost of an article of prime necessity to the cultivators of the soil, we may naturally look for a vast increase in the production of grain and in the general melioration of the economy of farming.

The subject is one of too much importance to be treated in a cursory notice of this kind, and is only now alluded to with the object of calling to it the attention of all persons interested in the subject of agriculture.

On motion, this paper was ordered to be published in the transactions of the Society, whose thanks were also tendered to Mr. Browne.

The following communication was received from Mr. Garnett, of Virginia :

To the Secretary of the National Agricultural Society ;

SIR :—Enclosed I send you a communication upon the subject of securing wheat in wet weather, written by me for the Baltimore Sun, and published in the same on the 29th of December. Many years ago, when I was President of an Agricultural Society in the city of Norfolk, Va., I communicated the facts (stated in the communication which I now send you,) to the Society over which I then presided. But as they do not appear to have attracted the attention to which, in my opinion, they are entitled, I forward to you a copy of the article published in the Sun, and referred to above, in the hope that the facts contained in it, may through your Society, be more widely disseminated, for I feel entire confidence in the method recommended, and am persuaded that if it were universally adopted, in continued rains during harvest, that no greater loss would be sustained, than the sprouted wheat, unavoidably exposed to the weather on the outsides of the shocks of wheat.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. GARNETT.

A CERTAIN METHOD TO SECURE WHEAT IN WET WEATHER.

Having seen from the newspapers, and heard from other sources, of the losses and damage which happened to the last wheat crop in this State, from the quantity of rain which fell during harvest, I am induced to communicate the result of my experience as to the best method of saving wheat during a continued spell of rain after wheat cutting has commenced.

About thirty years ago, I lived in Eastern Virginia, in the county of Essex. At that time, there was the most promising crop of wheat growing, that I ever remember to have seen but once before. But, at the beginning of harvest, a rainy spell set in, and continued during the whole harvest, and for some days after the wheat cutting had been finished. The rain fell in torrents, and to the best of my recollection without the interruption of a single day. Finding that there would be a total loss of the crop, if permitted to stand in the field, by the advice of an experienced overseer (for I was then but a young farmer,) I commenced and continued to cut my wheat, regardless of rain, and put it up immediately, in cocks of four or five bushels, made as sharp as they could be formed, by pressing the wet straw as closely as it could be squeezed together, and capping the cocks with a sheaf of wheat. When the wheat was thin, and too far to carry conveniently, the cocks were made of smaller size.

Under such circumstances it is best not to tie the wheat in bundles — the object being to cause the wet straw, to adhere so closely as to render the wheat cocks perfectly impenetrable to rain. As soon as the weather cleared off, I commenced hauling my wheat to the barn; and although the outside of the shocks were perfectly green with sprouted wheat, much to my surprise and gratification, I found the inside of the wheat cocks so perfectly dry, that the dust rose from the inside straw as the cocks were opened, and the grain was in perfect preservation. It was evident that the drying process had been going on during the whole of the rainy spell, doubtless from the internal heat generating from the wet straw. It is true, that the wheat straw was somewhat moulded, but it was not so much injured as to

prevent both horses and cattle from eating it readily; and the crop was better both as to quality and quantity than I ever afterwards made from the same land.

From my own experience, then and since, I feel myself warranted in assuming, that I have never since known a harvest so wet, as necessarily to occasion any greater loss than the wheat unavoidably exposed to the weather, on the outside of the shocks, put up as herein recommended.

WM. GARNETT.

Formerly of Essex County, Virginia.

COLZA OIL.

The following communication upon the subject of Colza Oil, was received from Dr. Ware, of Boston:

During a late tour of a year in Europe, in company with my friend, Professor Treadwell, of Cambridge, my attention was frequently directed by him to the comparative qualities of the various articles employed for procuring light in the different places we visited. Among those which we noticed, the oil of the seeds of the Colza seemed preferable to all others, from the freedom with which it burned, the excellence of its light, and the small amount of impurities which were deposited on the wicks. This oil is extensively employed in Paris, and is now getting into use in London also, where we saw it commonly advertised as "the French" or "Colza" oil. The plant from which it is procured has been extensively cultivated in France, and still more in Belgium. Great attention has been paid to its culture, and it has come to be regarded as a branch of industry of great importance. Several works were found, entering into detailed accounts of the mode of raising the seed, procuring the oil from it, and also the amount and value of the crops.

While in Paris, we had the good fortune to meet with Mr. Edward Brooks, of this city, who, during a long residence in Europe, had made the oil-producing plants the subject of very particular inquiry. He had possessed himself of a great amount of valuable information concerning them, which he

most kindly communicated to us. We found him, as the result of his investigation, very profoundly impressed with the importance of introducing the Colza, and perhaps some of the other oleaginous plants, into the United States. He had already caused an experiment to be made on his farm at Medford, Mass., and he suggested to me the expediency, on my return home, of making the attempt myself.

With this view, while still abroad, I directed that a small patch of ground should be sown with Colza seed, upon my farm in Weston, Mass. This was done early in the month of May last; but unfortunately, rape seed had been furnished instead of that of Colza. On my return home in the middle of June, the mistake was discovered, but too late for a perfectly fair trial. Still a small piece of ground was planted with seed which I brought from Paris, and the results, so far as the growth of the plants and the production of seed were concerned, fully answered, indeed, they exceeded any expectations I had formed. The lateness of the season prevented the satisfactory ripening of the crop; but it was quite evident, that, had the seed been put into the ground, only a fortnight earlier, there would have been ample time. A second experiment was made the last season on Mr. Brooks' farm at Medford, and one also, in my neighborhood, by Dr. Edward Warren, of Newton Lower Falls; and the seed being planted earlier in both these cases, a good crop was procured. Imperfect as all such first experiments must be, the result of these was such as to encourage the belief that Colza can be cultivated and ripened in Massachusetts.

Whether this can be done profitably, so as to remunerate the farmer for his time and labor, and to furnish the oil at a price which shall enable the producer to compete with other kinds of oil, is of course another question. This will require trials to be made, on a larger scale, and with this particular view. But, the preliminary point being settled, that the seed can be produced here, there is great encouragement for the farther prosecution of the inquiry. I hope to be able to do something towards this, the ensuing season, but it is certainly very desirable, that the attempt should be made in many

places, in different varieties of soil and climate, and by persons more acquainted with agricultural pursuits.

It must be regarded as almost certain, that in *some* regions, at least, of our vast country, the Colza may be successfully and profitably cultivated. The increased and increasing consumption of all kinds of oil, and the great rise in their price, render it almost a matter of necessity, that some substitute for those in use should be found. The perception of this necessity is most strongly shown, by the variety of imperfect and often unsafe articles which are constantly pressed upon the public.

I may have trespassed on you, by stating that with which you and others are already familiar. I shall be excused, however, when the importance of the subject is considered, and this, it is hardly possible to exaggerate. It is not easy to see how a greater material benefit could be conferred on the country, than to bring about the production, within its limits, of so indispensable an article of domestic economy, as a good and safe oil for illumination, abundant in quantity and at a cheap rate.

I am sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WARE.

Hon. M. P. WILDER, &c. &c.

REPORTS ON INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITIES.

The majority of the Committee, to whom was referred the communication of the "Committee appointed by an Educational Convention at Springfield, Ill., in January, 1855," conveying "Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, relative to the ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITIES, and for the encouragement of Practical and General Education among the People," and urging in behalf of the industrial classes and the friends of Education throughout the States, the adoption of some suitable "Resolution to be submitted to Congress soliciting their action," &c., would respectfully

REPORT

Their entire and hearty concurrence in the objects and sentiments of said Resolutions, and most cheerfully join them in urging the following

PETITION TO CONGRESS.

“The United States Agricultural Society would respectfully petition your honorable body for a grant of Congress Lands to each State in the Union, to endow therein an *Industrial University*, for the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in their several pursuits and professions in life. Said grant to be not less in value than five hundred thousand dollars to each State, and to be held in trust for the above uses accompanied by such conditions and restrictions in the terms of the grant, as shall, in the wisdom of Congress, be needful, in order to secure this trust forever to the uses aforesaid, and to prevent, as far as practicable, in all coming time, the possibilities of such trusts being diverted from their proper object, or made subservient to any local, partizan, or sectarian end, inconsistent with the appropriate use of such trust.”

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HENRY.

A. HOMER BYINGTON.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITIES.

The undersigned, concurring in the views of the majority of the Committee, so far as they relate to the importance of establishing *Industrial Universities* in the several States, and to the propriety of such Universities being recommended by this Convention, deems it sufficient, in dissenting from the report of the majority, to say, that a large number of the States represented here, do not admit the *constitutional* power of Congress over the public lands, in the manner and to the extent which is claimed, — that the subject is ever one of angry debate and divided sentiment in the country, and that this Society constituted for the common good of the agriculturists of the whole Union, ought not to be put in the way of arguing against itself the prejudices and hostilities of any class or section.

J. D. B. DEBOW.

Mr. King, of Massachusetts, moved that all action upon this subject be laid over until the next annual meeting. In the first

place, he remarked, the gentleman who had presented the minority report, (Mr. DeBow, of Louisiana,) and who would naturally desire to be heard in the matter, was not then present. In the next place, the session of the Society was nearing its close; and sufficient time could not be allowed for the discussion of a subject of so much importance; and a resolution hastily passed, without consideration, would carry with it no moral power; and finally, he objected to the presentation of any petition to Congress on the part of this body, until the Society had the spirit and strength efficiently to sustain it. Every petition, presented by this Society, which is permitted to lie unheeded or to be treated with neglect, impairs our influence. For these reasons it is better that the matter should lie over.

After some discussion, the subject was so disposed of.

VOTE OF THANKS TO REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

C. B. CALVERT offered the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for their kindness in granting the use of these rooms for its annual meeting.

RECOMMENDATION OF GLOVER'S MODELS OF FRUIT.

W. S. KING, of Massachusetts, submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society consider that the collection of a complete set of imperishable fac similes of the various fruits and vegetables of our country as highly important and desirable for our national agriculture, and we commend the purchase and completion of the collection of Mr. Townsend Glover, to the favorable consideration of the Congress of the United States.

B. P. POORE, of Massachusetts, submitted the following which was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That D. Jay Brown, Esq., of the Patent Office, be requested to furnish the Executive Committee with a sketch of any operations of the Patent Office calculated to promote the cause of agriculture.

PRESENTATION OF SPECIMENS OF CORN.

A box containing specimens of all kinds of American corn on the ear, each ear labelled with the place where it was grown,

was presented to the Society from the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office. The members carried away with them the whole of it for seed to be used the ensuing year.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were tendered the donors of the corn.

TRIAL OF NATIVE WINES.

The Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the box of Native Wines, presented for trial by Nicholas Longworth, Esq., of Cincinnati, attended to their arduous duty with commendable fidelity and despatch.

The box was found to contain samples of DRY CATAWBA, HEBERMONT, SPARKLING CATAWBA and SPARKLING ISABELLA, all of Mr. Longworth's manufacture. Aided by eminent connoisseurs, they faithfully tested every sample presented, with no superficial examination, but conscientiously going to the bottom of the matter in every instance. The conclusion to which they arrived may be summarily expressed as follows :

Longworth's Dry Catawba ; — a good sound wine.

“ *Hebermont* ; — very fair.

“ *Sparkling Isabella* ; — delightful.

“ “ *Catawba* ; — exquisite.

The terms employed may not be the technical style of professional tasters, but they express fully the opinions of an impartial jury.

The importance of the native wine manufacture, in its bearing on the mercantile and sanitary interests of the country, ought not to be undervalued, and will be treated of, we hope, in subsequent pages of this Journal.

ADDRESS BY G. W. P. CUSTIS.

GEO. W. P. CUSTIS, the venerable Vice President from Virginia, was introduced, and delivered the closing address in his usual eloquent manner. The speech was replete with historic recollections of the progress of agriculture in this

country from the time of the Farmer of Mount Vernon to the present day, and closed with a farewell to the members of this Society, whom he might meet no more.

Adjourned *sine die*.

REPORT OF TRANSACTIONS.

The proceedings of the session were reported for the *National Intelligencer*, by Mr. W. A. B. Johnson, of Washington, Smithsonian Reporter; and the Secretary desires to express his thanks for the assistance afforded by Mr. Johnson's full and accurate report, in preparing for publication the preceding official account of the Society's transactions.

EXHIBITION OF 1856.

The Exhibition for the year 1856, will be held at Philadelphia, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th days of October. Premiums to the amount of about \$15,000, will be offered for Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Farm Implements, Grain Crops, Fruits, &c., &c.

FOURTH NATIONAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
United States Agricultural Society,
AT PHILADELPHIA,
OCTOBER 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, 1856.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, was held at POWELTON (Philadelphia.) on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th. The gates were opened for the admission of the public, from 8 A. M., until sundown, of each day.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, the following gentlemen were selected to assist in conducting the Exhibition:—

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Of GROUNDS, &c.....	John Rice.
Of CATTLE,	Aaron Clement.
Of HORSES,.....	Chas. F. Lex.
Of SHEEP,.....	Chas. Morrell.
Of SWINE,	Owen Sheridan.
Of IMPLEMENTS,.....	Dr. Jas. A. McCrea.
Of POULTRY,.....	F. G. Wolbert.
Of FRUIT,.....	Robt. Buist.
Of WINE,.....	Morton McMichael.
Of FARM PRODUCE,	Saml. C. Willetts.
Of FORAGE,.....	David A. Cornog.
ARCHITECT,.....	Jno. M. Gries.

CHIEF MARSHAL—THOMAS C. JAMES.

AIDS.—Thos. Smith,
 Jas. G. Smith,
 R. B. Price,
 A. T. Newbold,
 M. G. Evans,
 S. B. Thomas,
 John Lardner,
 E. M. Hopkins,
 J. P. Wilson,
 J. D. Sheaff,
 John Wagner,
 Robt. Thompson,

AIDS.—John D. Blight,
 T. Wharton Fisher,
 E. C. Wharton,
 Wm. Camae,
 A. W. Negus,
 Saunders Lewis,
 R. G. Devereaux,
 F. S. Lewis,
 Saml. Shober,
 John Penrose,
 Henry C. Drayton,
 H. L. Biddle.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

Hon. Richard Vaux, Mayor of Philadelphia; the Vice-Presidents of the Society; the Executive Committee; Dr. A. L. Elwyn, of Penn.; Ben : P. Poore, of Mass.

LOCAL COMMITTEES OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Gen. ROBERT PATTERSON, *Chairman*.

On Cattle—General George Cadwallader, Charles Kelly, General George M. Keim, Edward Wartman, Aaron Clement, Hon. F. Watts, Edwin Moore.

On Horses—Charles F. Lex, Charles Lloyd, Dennis Kelly, M. Treaner, Owen Jones, Thos. S. R. Fassett, John Lardner, James M. Hammill.

On Sheep and Swine—Aaron Clement, John Gross, Joshua Eyre, Owen Sheridan, George Pepper Norris.

On Grounds and Buildings—John Rice, David Landreth, C. W. Harrison, Dr. A. L. Elwyn, Aaron Clement, John McGowan, J. E. Mitchell, Saml. Williams, C. F. Lex, Wister Morris, H. L. Twaddell.

On Railroads—A. S. Roberts, T. T. Firth, James G. Smith, Edward Smith, Gustavus Logan, R. S. Field.

On Banquet—Samuel V. Merrick, Morton M'Michael, P. C. Ellmaker, Robert Cornelius, Clayton B. Lamb.

On Finance—David S. Brown, John Grigg, Thomas Allibone, George H. Stuart, Joseph B. Myers.

On Police—Thomas Smith, Harry Conrad, John R. Penrose, P. C. Ellmaker, Captain Thomas C. James.

On Implements—Dr. James A. McCrea, Isaac Pearson, John C. Cresson, John P. Verree, David George.

On Poultry—A. T. Newbold, William G. Warder, Paschall Morris, Joseph Harrison, F. G. Wolbert, David Taggart, W. A. Bail, Dr. C. Crabb.

On Farm Produce—C. W. Harrison, S. C. Willetts, William Stavely, John George, Craig Biddle, George Blight.

On Fruit—Robert Buist, J. L. Darlington, J. F. Knorr, J. D. Fulton, E. W. Keyser.

On Wine—Morton M'Michael, Sidney George Fisher, Dr. A. L. Kennedy, A. J. Antelo, G. B. Presbury, Thomas P. Remington.

On Correspondence and Invitations—Dr. A. L. Elwyn, Col. William C. Patterson, S. A. Mercer, Joseph Patterson, Harry Ingersoll.

On Printing and Publication—P. R. Freas, Jesper Harding, Harry Conrad, William C. Ludwig, William P. Tatham.

Executive Committee—David Landreth, Gen. George Cadwallader, C. F. Lex, Aaron Clement, John Rice, D. S. Brown, S. V. Merrick, Dr. A. L. Elwyn, Dr. J. A. M'Crea, C. W. Harrison, A. S. Roberts, R. Buist, Morton M'Michael, P. R. Freas, A. T. Newbold, Thomas Smith.

Commissioners on Railroad Transportation—John Edgar Thompson, for the Western roads; S. M. Felton, for the Southward; William D. Lewis, for the North-Westward; William H. Gatzmer, for the North-Eastward; J. Butterfield, Utica, for Western New York and Canada roads; and Genery Twitchell, Boston, for the Eastern roads.

Assistant Secretary—John McGowan.

Assistant Treasurer—C. W. Harrison.

The following regulations were also adopted :—

The Marshals and the Superintendents of the various classes will meet at the President's Marquee, at 8 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, 7th., to perfect arrangements for the day.

The Superintendents are required to take particular charge of all matters in their respective departments, and see that they are properly arranged, for easy approach and examination.

A Superintendent will accompany each set of Judges, and point out the different animals and articles to be exhibited. They will also see that horses and cattle are provided with halters, by their owners, and suitably arranged for exhibition each day.

THE JUDGES.

The Judges are requested to report themselves at the business office of the Secretary, on the grounds, where cards of admission etc., etc., will be furnished to them.

Vacancies will be filled by the Executive Committee, at the President's quarters, on Tuesday, at 9 A. M., when the books of entries will be delivered.

The Judges, Marshals, Superintendents, and Invited Guests will dine with the Officers of the Society, daily, at 1 o'clock. To prevent mistake or confusion, they are requested to procure dinner tickets, daily, at the office near the dining hall.

The Judges will, at their discretion, appoint a time for *the examination* of animals in their stalls, of which due notice will be given, through the Superintendents, to exhibitors; the *exhibition* in the cattle rings or on the track, will take place punctually at the hours hereinafter specified.

The Judges will report not only the animals and articles entitled to premiums, but also those next in merit, in each class, to meet the contingency of any objection which may arise to the awards, and also that they may receive suitable commendation. Any animal or article which, in the opinion of the Judges, deserves a special commendation, will be so reported to the Executive Committee.

Regard will be had to the purity of blood, as established by pedigree, symmetry, size, and general characteristics of the several breeds of animals; and the Judges will make proper allowance for age, feeding, and other circumstances. *They are expressly required not to give encouragement to over-fed animals* in the breeding classes.

If not satisfied as to the regularity of the entries in their respective classes, they will apply to the Secretary for information; and should there still be any doubt, after examination; or, if any animal or article is of such a character as not to be entitled to exhibition in competition, they will report the facts to the Secretary, for the consideration of the Executive Committee, that such course may be adopted as the case may require.

No person who is an exhibitor can act as Judge on the class in which he exhibits. And, during the examinations of the Judges, if any person interferes with them, by letter or otherwise, he will be excluded from the competition. But exhibitors, when requested, are expected to make verbal or written statements concerning their contributions.

As one great object of the Society is to collect valuable information upon the subject-matter of the exhibition, the several committees are requested to gather all the information possible from

exhibitors in their classes, and to make their reports as full as time and circumstances will permit.

When animals or articles are not deemed worthy of a premium, the judges will, in all cases withhold it. An animal or article entered for exhibition in one class cannot compete for premium in any other; but cattle in other classes are not prohibited from competing for the HERD PREMIUM or as County Teams; nor stallions entered for exhibition from competing for premiums for speed.

The Reports of the Judges, (except on the trial of horses, on Friday and Saturday mornings,) must be handed to the Secretary, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Notice of intention to enter live stock, and all other contributions, must be sent to the Secretary on or before October 1st, that proper arrangements may be made for their accommodation. Letters may be addressed to the Secretary at Boston, or to the Assistant Secretary at Philadelphia.

The awards will be announced at the Banquet, on Friday afternoon; and Judges are requested not to declare their decisions previously, except on the trials of speed.

The Reports of Judges will be published in the Journal of the United States Agricultural Society, which is furnished to Life Members of the Society, without other expense than postage.

EXHIBITORS.

Entries of stock &c., may be made at the office of the Secretary on the grounds, until 9 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, when the books will be closed.

The exhibition of stock in the rings and on the track will take place *precisely at the times specified*, in the subjoined arrangement; and animals not prepared at the proper time and place, may, at the discretion of the Judges, be ruled out of competition.

Stock, &c., will be marked with cards furnished by the Secretary, designating the class and No. of entry; and during the exhibition they must be placed entirely under the management of the officers of the Society.

Authentic pedigrees of BLOOD STOCK of all kinds will be required.

No horse will be allowed a premium unless he is sound.

Arrangements will be made for the trial of draught horses and oxen, by testing their strength, docility, etc., at a load.

A track for the trial of horses has been prepared, and commodious seats for spectators will be furnished at a small charge.

For any exhibitors who may wish to dispose of their stock, the services of an auctioneer have been secured, and the use of the grounds given for Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and the Secretary will give notice of such sale if early entry is made with him to that effect.

The Executive Committee will take every possible precaution for the safe keeping of stock, &c., on Exhibition, after its arrival and arrangement upon the grounds, but will not be responsible for any damage that may occur. They desire exhibitors to give personal attention to their animals and articles, and at the close of the Fair, to attend to their removal.

Exhibitors must see to the delivery of their contributions upon the Show grounds; and the Society cannot, in any case, make provision for their transportation, or be subjected to any expense therefor, either in their delivery at or return from the grounds; but all the expenses connected therewith must, as heretofore, be provided for by the exhibitors.

For the convenience of exhibitors, stalls will be provided for the stock; and forage, consisting of hay (and straw for litter,) with water, will be supplied without charge; so that animals, on their arrival, may be driven to the Show Grounds, and need not be removed till the Exhibition is closed. Grain for stock will also be upon the Ground, and will be furnished to those who desire it, at the market price.

In Class V. (Poultry), it is expected that every *trio* will consist of a cock and two hens. The coops of all specimens must be labelled with what the exhibitor believes to be the true name. Exhibitors are expected to furnish their own cages; but no rough or clumsy ones will be admitted. All cages should be made light and tasteful, and as small as convenient. For the sake of uniformity, it is recommended that they be made of 3-4 inch stuff, and be 36 inches in length, 28 inches high, and 24 inches deep, with wire fronts.

Claimants for premiums on Grain and Root crops are required to furnish to the Secretary in writing, on or before the first day of the Exhibition, a statement of the following particulars: A description of the soil; the value of the land; the amount of taxes; the value and the kind of manure used; the expense of preparing the ground, and sowing or planting; of cultivating and harvesting the crop; and the total value of the crop raised; that at a glance, the net profit of the production may be seen.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENT.

Favorable arrangements will be effected with the various railroads, for the transportation of stock and articles intended for exhibition.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

The charges for admission to the grounds, will be as follows:

Single admission to the grounds,	-	-	-	25
No Season Tickets will be issued.				
Members of the Society,	-	-	-	Free.
Admittance to the stand an extra charge of	-	-	-	25
Tickets to the Banquet,	-	-	-	1 00
Fees for Annual Membership,	-	-	-	2 00
do Life do	-	-	-	10 00

ENTRANCE FEES FOR STOCK.

The Entrance Fees for Stock, (except Trotting Horses,) will be:

For competition for premiums of \$200, and over,	-	-	\$10 00
" " " \$100, and under \$200,	-	-	5 00
" " " under \$100,	-	-	3 00
" " " for Sheep and Swine,	-	-	1 50
" " " for Poultry (per coop.)	-	-	50
Horses competing for premiums for speed amounting to \$200,	-	-	20 00

PREMIUMS.

Premiums will not be paid on animals or articles removed from the exhibition, unless such removal has the special approval of the Executive Committee; and premiums not claimed within thirty days after the award, will be considered as forfeited.

The Treasurer will pay premiums at the business office, on the ground, during the last day, and at the office of the Society, dur-

ing the week following; or will forward any premium not so paid, in such manner as the person entitled to the same may direct.

The fees of Annual Members of the Society, are two dollars a year. The payment of ten dollars constitutes a Life Member.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS have been set apart by the Executive Committee, to be awarded in Discretionary Premiums, should objects of *special interest*, not provided for in any of the classes be presented.

GUESTS.

The Invited Guests of the Society will please report themselves on their arrival, at the President's Marquee; where the Committee of Reception will be in session, and will extend to them every attention.

For the greater convenience of editors and reporters for the press, a tent has been specially set apart for their use, and every facility will be afforded them to obtain and transmit information. A Committee of Reception, from the Philadelphia press, will receive their brethren from abroad, on the field, and further the purposes of their coming. They are requested to announce themselves on arrival, and to present their names or credentials at the Secretary's office, on the grounds, when they will be furnished with cards of admission, etc., etc.

REFRESHMENTS.

Refreshments for visitors will be furnished on the field, at a moderate charge.

A SALOON FOR LADIES is arranged with a drawing room for their accommodation, with female attendants. Tees, Oysters, Coffee, etc., etc., will be supplied by a competent confectioner.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GROUNDS, &c.*

THE entire area of ground enclosed for the Exhibition is forty acres, to which there are twenty entrances, each entrance having a register to record the number of visitors that enter daily.

There have been erected twelve hundred stalls, of which 750 are for cattle, 300 for horses, and 150 for sheep and swine. The staging for the accommodation of the spectators is constructed in the most substantial manner, containing eight rows of seats, each one thousand feet in length, and capable of seating at one time *six thousand persons*.

The place is amply supplied with water by means of 2000 feet of water pipes laid from Market street, and an immense iron fountain has been erected in the rear of the stand of the visitors.

On the north of the ground a deep gully has been overcome by a bridge sixty feet long and twenty-five feet wide. The carriage road, which is more than a mile in circumference, has been laid out with much care, and affords an opportunity to every one to view everything in the exhibition.

Approaching the grounds from the North or the South, the most conspicuous objects are the ornamental gateways at either end. These structures, although temporary, are substantially constructed and finished with much architectural taste. They consist of a central archway, flanked with towers, and ornamented with different devices.

The track for the trial of horses, which proves a most interesting feature of the Exhibition, is perfectly level, and has been completed at a cost of \$1200. It is forty feet in width, and is exactly half a mile in length.

Upon the green sward inside the track, the tasteful stand for the judges is erected, and here the marquee of the President of the Society, the tents of other officers, and the canvas *sanctum* for the use of the Reporters of the Press, are pitched. Here, also, is the huge tent in which the grand banquet, on the last day of the Exhibition, is to take place. East of the track are the tents ap-

* For the descriptions of the grounds and exhibition, the Secretary acknowledges his obligations to the excellent reporters for the *North American* and the *Bulletin*.

propriated to the display of agricultural implements, the coops of the poultry, and the cages of the birds, which form a distinctive feature of the exhibition. Here, too, are portable steam engines, puffing and screaming; windmills are in operation, and various agricultural machines are creating a very considerable clattering. The view in this direction is most striking. Still farther East than the objects we have attempted to describe, the Schuylkill sweeps along with its commerce of "black diamonds," and yet farther in the same direction, the city itself is seen.

Back of the stand there is a large pavillion, which is appropriated to the display of choice fruits. Another tent is occupied with the horticultural department.

A prominent object of this part of the scene is a towering pole which stands in the centre of the plat inside the track. A large flag floats from its summit, and the bunting bears the following inscription: "UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY."

We will now turn about and take a glance westward. Our eye first lights upon an elegant iron fountain from the foundry of Mr. Robert Wood, which sends the pure element high up into the air to fall again in glittering spray. Upon either side of this refreshing object are the immense tents in which Col. R. B. Jones feeds the hungry multitude who will visit the Fair. The caterer has made copious preparations for satisfying the wants of all comers.

Back of these monster tents come the stalls and sheds for sheep, swine and cattle. These animals are all classified, and we accordingly see such inscriptions as the following placed conspicuously upon the different departments: "Durhams," "Ayrshires," "Devons," "Herefords," "Grade Cows," "Oxen," "Fat Cattle," "Silesians," "Middle Wooled," "Long Wooled," "Spanish Merinos," "French Merinos," &c., &c.

Back of all these objects runs the track of the great iron link between Philadelphia and the West. Here, almost constantly, locomotives are flashing by with long trains of humanity, or of valuable merchandize behind them. These evidences of wealth and active trade contrast finely with the great fields beyond, and make up a fitting back-ground to the scene presented by the great National Agricultural Exhibition.

SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS.

PREMIUMS will be paid in silver plate or money, at the option of successful competitors, who must become members of the Society.

CLASS I. CATTLE.

No. 1.—SWEEPSTAKES PREMIUM.

For the Best Herd, (a bull and four cows or heifers of any age,) of any breed, belonging to one person, a Sweepstakes Premium of - - - - - \$200

No. 2.—THE HERD PREMIUMS.

For Best Durham Bull and four Cows, or Heifers of any age, belonging to any one person, - - - - - \$100
Next best, - - - - - Diploma.

For best Devon Bull and four Cows, or Heifers, belonging to any one person, - - - - - \$100
Next best, - - - - - Diploma.

For best Ayrshire Bull and four Cows, or Heifers, belonging to any one person, - - - - - \$100
Next best, - - - - - Diploma.

For Best Hereford Bull and four Cows, or Heifers, belonging to any one person, - - - - - \$100
Next best, - - - - - Diploma.

For best Jersey (Alderney) Bull and four Cows, or Heifers, belonging to any one person, - - - - - \$100.
Next best, - - - - - Diploma.

For best four Cows, or Heifers, (not full blood,) belonging to any one person,	-	-	-	-	-	\$50
Next best,	-	-	-	-	-	Diploma.

No. 3.—DURHAM BULLS.

Three years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$100
do. do.	2d do.	50
Two years old and under three years,	1st premium,	\$50
do. do.	2d do.	25
One year old and under two years,	1st premium	\$20
do. do.	2d do.	10

DURHAM COWS AND HEIFERS.

Three years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$100
do. do.	2d do.	50
Two years old and under three years,	1st premium,	\$50
do. do.	2d do.	25
One year old and under two years,	1st premium,	\$20
do. do.	2d do.	10

No. 4.—DEVON BULLS.

Three years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$100
do. do.	2d do.	50
Two years old and under three years,	1st premium,	\$50
do. do.	2d do.	25
One year old and under two years,	1st premium,	\$20
do. do.	2d do.	10

DEVON COWS AND HEIFERS.

Three years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$100
do. do.	2d do.	50
Two years old and under three years,	1st premium,	\$50
do. do.	2d do.	25
One year old and under two years,	1st premium,	\$25
do. do.	2d do.	10

No. 5.—AYRSHIRE BULLS.

Three years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$100
do. do.	2d do.	50
Two years old and under three years,	1st premium,	\$50
do. do.	2d do.	25
One year old and under two years,	1st premium,	\$20
do. do.	2d do.	10

AYRSHIRE COWS AND HEIFERS.

Three years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$100
do. do.	2d do.	50
Two years old and under three years,	1st premium,	\$50
do. do.	2d do.	25
One year old and under two years,	1st premium,	\$20
do. do.	2d do.	10

No. 6.—HEREFORD BULLS.

Three years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$100
do. do.	2d do.	50
Two years old and under three years,	1st premium,	\$50
do. do.	2d do.	25
One year old and under two years.	1st premium,	\$20
do. do.	2d do.	10

HEREFORD COWS AND HEIFERS.

Three years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$100
do. do.	2d do.	50
Two years old and under three years,	1st premium,	\$50
do. do.	do.	25
One year old and under two years,	1st premium,	\$20
do. do.	2d do.	10

No. 7.—JERSEY (ALDERNEY) BULLS.

Three years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$100
do. do.	2d do.	50
Two years old and under three years,	1st premium,	\$50
do. do.	2d do.	25
One year old and under two years,	1st premium,	\$20
do. do.	2d do.	10

JERSEY COWS AND HEIFERS.

Three years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$100
do. do.	2d do.	50
Two years old and under three years,	1st premium,	\$50
do. do.	2d do.	25
One year old and under two years,	1st premium,	\$20
do. do.	2d do.	10

No. 8.—GRADE OR NATIVE COWS.

Three years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$50
do. do.	2d do.	25
Two years old and under three years,	1st premium,	25
do. do.	2d do.	15
One year old and under two years,	1st premium,	10
do. do.	2d do.	5

No. 10.—MILCH COWS.

Five years old and over,	1st premium,	100
do. do.	2d do.	50
do. do.	3d do.	25
Three years old and under five,	1st premium,	50
do. do.	2d do.	25
do. do.	3d do.	15

No. 11.—WORKING OXEN.

Four years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$100
do. do.	2d. do.	75
do. do.	3d. do.	50
do. do.	4th. do.	25

Two years old and under four,	1st premium,	\$50
do. do.	2d. do.	25
do. do.	3d. do.	15

No. 12.—TOWN TEAMS.

For the best team, not less than ten yoke of oxen, from any County,	\$100
2d do. do. do. do. do. do.	50
3d do. do. do. do. do. do.	25

No. 13.—FAT CATTLE.

Fat Bullock,	1st premium,	\$50
do.	2d. do.	30
Fat Cow,	1st premium,	\$30
	2d. do.	20



CLASS II. HORSES.

No. 14.—THOROUGH BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

Stallions, four years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$200
do. do.	2d. do.	100
do. do.	3d. do.	50
Mares four years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$150
do. do.	2d. do.	75
do. do.	3d. do.	50

No. 15.—HEAVY DRAFT STALLIONS AND MARES.

Stallions 3 years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$150
do. do.	2d do.	75
do. do.	3d do.	25

Mares three years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$100
do. do.	2d do.	50
do. do.	3d do.	25

No. 16.—STALLIONS FOR GENERAL UTILITY.

Four years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$200
do. do.	2d do.	100
do. do.	3d do.	50

No. 17.—STALLIONS FOR GENERAL UTILITY.

Three years old and under four,	1st premium,	\$150
do. do.	2d do.	75
do. do.	3d do.	50

No. 18.—STALLIONS FOR GENERAL UTILITY.

Two years old and under three,	1st premium,	\$50
do. do.	2d do.	25
do. do.	3d do.	15

One year old and under two,	1st premium,	\$30
do. do.	2d do.	20

No. 19.—BREEDING MARES AND FILLIES.

Mares 4 years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$150
do. do.	2d do.	100
do. do.	3d do.	50

Fillies, three years old,	1st premium,	\$75
do. do.	2d do.	50

Fillies, two years old,	1st premium,	\$50
do. do.	2d do.	20

Fillies, one year old and under two,	1st premium,	\$30
do. do.	2d do.	20

No. 20.—MATCHED HORSES.

1st premium,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$100
2d do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
3d do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
4th do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25

No. 21.—FANCY MATCHED HORSES.

1st premium,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$75
2d do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50

No. 22.—PONIES.

Matched,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$25
Single,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20

No. 23.—DRAFT HORSES.

Matched Draft Horses,		1st premium,	\$100
do.	do.	2d do.	50
do.	do.	3d do.	25
Single Draft Horses,		1st premium,	\$50
do.	do.	2d do.	25

No. 24.—FAMILY HORSES. (Single.)

(FOR GENERAL UTILITY.)

1st premium	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$100
2d do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
3d do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
4th do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
5th do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
6th do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
7th do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	20

No. 25.—FAMILY HORSES. (Single.)

(FOR SPEED.)

The speed of horses under this division, that have never trotted for money, will be tested on the track. Exhibitors to drive, and to be persons who have never driven for money.

1st premium,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$200
2d do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
3d do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50

No. 27.—UNTRAINED HORSES. (Single.)

(SADDLE HORSES,)

Speed to be tested on the track, in harness. Competition open to all horses that have never trotted for money.

1st premium,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$200
2d do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100

28.—TROTTING HORSES.

A grand trial of speed, in harness, for all trotting horses.

1st premium,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$200
2d do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100

No. 29.—TROTTING STALLIONS.

Grand trials of speed.

For Stallions 6 years of age and over, 1st premium,	\$200
do. do. 2d do.	100

For Stallions under 6 years of age, 1st premium,	\$150
do. do. 2d do.	75

No. 30 —MULES.

Two years old and over,	best pair,	\$50
do.	2d do.	25
do.	3d do.	15

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CLASS III. SHEEP.

No. 31.—LONG-WOOLED BUCKS.

Two years old and over,	1st premium,	\$30
do. do.	2d do.	15
Under two years	1st premium,	\$20
do.	2d do.	10

LONG-WOOLED EWES—NOT LESS THAN FIVE IN NUMBER.

Two years old and over,	1st premium,	\$25
do. do.	2d do.	15
Under two years,	1st premium,	\$20
do.	2d do.	10

No. 32.—SOUTH DOWN BUCKS.

Two years old and over,	1st premium,	\$30
do. do.	2d do.	15
Under two years,	1st premium,	\$20
do.	2d do.	10

SOUTH DOWN EWES—NOT LESS THAN FIVE IN NUMBER.

Two years old and over,	1st premium,	\$25
do. do.	2d do.	15
Under two years,	1st premium,	\$20
do.	2d do.	10

No. 33.—SAXON BUCKS.

Two years and over,	1st premium,	\$30
do.	2d do.	15
Under two years,	1st premium,	\$20
do. do.	2d do.	10

SAXON EWES.

Two years old and over,	1st premium,	\$25
do. do.	2d do.	15
Under two years,	1st premium,	\$20
do. do.	2d do.	10

No. 34.—SILESIA MERINOS.

BUCKS.

Two years old and over,	1st premium,	\$30
do. do.	2d do.	15

Under two years,		1st premium,	\$20
do.	do.	2d do.	10

EWES—NOT LESS THAN FIVE IN NUMBER.

Two years old and over,		1st premium,	\$25
do.	do.	2d do.	15

Under two years,		1st premium,	\$20
do.	do.	2d do.	10

No. 35.—FRENCH MERINOS.

BUCKS.

Two years old and over,		1st premium,	\$30
do.	do.	2d do.	15

Under two years,		1st premium,	\$20
do.	do.	2d do.	10

EWES—NOT LESS THAN FIVE IN NUMBER.

Two years old and over,		1st premium,	\$25
do.	do.	2d do.	15

Under two years,		1st premium,	\$20
do.	do.	2d do.	10

No. 36.—SPANISH MERINOS.

BUCKS.

Two years old and over,		1st premium,	\$30
do.	do.	2d do.	15

Under two years,		1st premium,	\$20
do.	do.	2d do.	10

EWES—NOT LESS THAN FIVE IN NUMBER.

Two years old and over,		1st premium,	\$25
do.	do.	2d do.	15

Under two years,		1st premium,	\$20
do.	do.	2d do.	10

CLASS IV. SWINE.

No. 37.—LARGE BREED.

Such as Chester, Berkshire, Hampshire, Leicester and their crosses.

Boars, two years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$25
do. do. do.	2d do.	15
do. one year old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$20
do. do. do.	2d do.	10
Sows, two years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$25
do. do. do.	2d do.	15
Swine one year old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$20
do. do. do.	2d do.	10

No. 38.—SMALL BREED.

Such as Neapolitan, Suffolk, improved China, Chinese, Mocha, Essex, and their crosses.

Boars, two years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$25
do. do. do.	2d do.	15
do. one year old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$20
do. do. do.	2d do.	10
Sows, two years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$25
do. do. do.	2d do.	15
Sows, one year old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$20
do. do. do.	2d do.	10

No. 39.—SWINE OF OTHER BREEDS.

Boars, two years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$25
do. do. do.	2d do.	15
do. one year old and upwards,	1st premium,	20
do. do. do. do.	2d do.	10

Sows, two years old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$25
do. do. do. do.	2d do.	15
do. one year old and upwards,	1st premium,	\$20
do. do. do. do.	2d do.	10

No. 40.—PIGS.

NOT LESS THAN SIX IN A LITTER.

Six months old and under ten,	1st premium,	\$15
do. do.	2d do.	10



CLASS V. POULTRY.

No. 41.—GALLINACEOUS FOWLS.

For the best collection of different varieties of pure bred Fowls, owned by the exhibitor,.....	\$25
Second best, do.....	15
For the best collection of Fancy Fowls,.....	10

No. 42.—LARGER ASIATIC FOWLS.

For the best trio, Red or Buff Shanghai,	\$5
Second best do.,.....	3
For the best trio of Black, do.,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3
For the best trio of White, do.,	5
Second best do.,.....	3
For best trio of Gray or Bramah Pootras,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3

No. 43.—OTHER GALLINACEOUS FOWLS.

For the best trio of Black Spanish,.....	\$5
Second best do.,.....	3
For the best trio of White Dorking,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3
For the best trio of Gray or Speckled do.,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3

For the best trio of Silver Pencilled Hamburgs,.....	5
For the best trio of Golden Pencilled do.,.....	5
For the best trio of Silver Spangled do.,.....	5
For the best trio of Golden Spangled do.,.....	5
For the best trio of Black do.,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3
For the best trio Dominique Dunghill,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3
For the best trio of White-Crested Black Polish,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3
For the best trio of Golden do.,.....	5
For the best trio of Silver do.,.....	5
For the best trio of Games,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3
For the best trio of Bantams,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3

No. 44.—TURKEYS.

For the best pair Wild,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3
For the best pair Domestic,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3

No. 45.—GUINEA FOWLS.

For the best pair,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3

No. 46.—DUCKS.

For the best pair or trio Aylesbury,....	5
Second best do.,.....	3
For the best pair or trio, Rouen,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3
For the best pair or trio, Java,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3
For the best pair or trio, Top Knot,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3
For the best pair or trio, Common,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3

No. 47.—GEESE.

For the best pair, Bremen,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3
For the best pair Hong Kong or African,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3
For the best pair, Toulouse,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3
For the best pair, Wild,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3
For the best pair of White or Colored Swan,.....	5
Second best do.,.....	3

No. 48.—SWANS.

For the best pair,.....	\$5
Second best do.,.....	3



CLASS VI. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

FIELD CROPS.

Awards of Premiums on Field Crops will be made at the Annual Meeting, at Washington, on 2nd Wednesday in January, 1857. Samples are to be shown in barrels at the Exhibition, where practicable with assurances that they are averages of the crop, with detailed statement of mode of cultivation, expenses, &c. The grain, seeds and vegetables are to be grown by the exhibitor and certificates thereof to be produced, if required.

Best crop of winter wheat, not less than two acres, nor less						
than 40 bushels per acre,	-	-	-	-	-	\$20
2d do	-	-	-	-	-	10
3d do	-	-	-	-	-	5
Best crop of spring wheat, not less than two acres, nor less						
than 30 bushels per acre,	-	-	-	-	-	\$20
2d do	-	-	-	-	-	10
3d do	-	-	-	-	-	5

Best crop of Northern corn, not less than two acres, to be
shelled and weighed during the month of December, nor less
than 100 bushels per acre. - - - - \$20

2d do - - - - 10

3d do - - - - 5

Best crop of Southern corn, not less than two acres, nor less
than 100 bushels per acre. - - - - \$20

2d do - - - - 10

3d do - - - - 5

For the best crop of Flax, reference being had to the ex-
tent of ground, and the product, - - - - \$20

2d do - - - - 10

For the best crop of Hemp, same condition as above, - \$20

2d do. - - - - 10

For the best crop of long-staple Cotton, same condition as
above, - - - - \$20

2d do. - - - - 10

For the best crop of short-staple Cotton, same condition as
above, - - - - \$20

2d do. - - - - 10

For the best crop of Sugar, same condition as above, - \$20

2d do. - - - - 10

Best crop of Tobacco, not less than one acre, - - \$20

2d do - - - - 10

Best crop of barley, not less than two acres, nor less than 50
bushels per acre - - - - \$20

2d do - - - - 10

3d do - - - - 5

Best crop of rye, not less than two acres, nor less than 40
bushels per acre, - - - - \$20

2d do - - - - 10

3d do - - - - 5

Best crop of oats, not less than two acres, nor less than 75									
	bushels per acre,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$20
2d	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
3d	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

Best crop of potatoes, for table use, not less than one acre,									
	nor less than 300 bushels, per acre,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$20
2d	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
3d	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

Best crop of potatoes, for stock, not less than one acre,									
	nor less than 400 bushels, per acre,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$20
2d	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
3d	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

Best crop of ruta бага, not less than one acre, nor less than									
	1000 bushels per acre.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$20
2d	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

Best crop of sugar beets, not less than an acre, nor less than									
	1000 bush. per acre,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$20
2d	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

Best crop of carrots, not less than an acre, nor less than 1000									
	bushels per acre,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$20
2d	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

Best crop of mangel wurtzel, not less than an acre, nor less									
	than 1200 bushels per acre,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$20
2d	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

GRAIN, SEEDS AND VEGETABLES.

Best barrel of winter wheat,									
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
2d	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
3d	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Best barrel of spring wheat,									
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
2d	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
3d	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Best barrel of rye,	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
2d do	-	-	-	-	-	3
3d do	-	-	-	-	-	2
Best barrel of barley,	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
2d do	-	-	-	-	-	3
3d do	-	-	-	-	-	2
Best barrel of oats,	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
2d do	-	-	-	-	-	3
3d do	-	-	-	-	-	2
Best barrel of Northern Corn, in the ear,	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
2d do	-	-	-	-	-	3
3d do	-	-	-	-	-	2
Best barrel of Southern Corn, in the ear,	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
2d do	-	-	-	-	-	3
3d do	-	-	-	-	-	2
Best bushel of potatoes,	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
2d do	-	-	-	-	-	3
3d do	-	-	-	-	-	2
Best bushel Red Clover Seed,	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
2d do.	-	-	-	-	-	3
Best bushel Timothy Seed,	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
2d do.	-	-	-	-	-	3
Best bushel Orchard Grass Seed,	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
2d do.	-	-	-	-	-	3
Best bushel Herds Grass or red-top,	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
2d do.	-	-	-	-	-	3
Best collection of Garden Products,	-	-	-	-	-	\$20
2d do.	-	-	-	-	-	10

The quantity of grains and vegetables to be ascertained by weight, as follows: Wheat, 60 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56; Rye, 56; Barley, 46; Oats, 30; Potatoes, 60; Carrots, 55; Sugar Beets, 60; Ruta Bagas, 60.

Agricultural produce of any description will be received for Exhibition, and if found to be of especial excellence, discretionary premiums will be awarded.



CLASS VII. FRUITS.

All fruits must be arranged on the tables by 9 o'clock, of Tuesday morning.

All fruits offered in competition must be grown by the Competitor.

Fruits receiving a premium in one class cannot compete in another.

Judges may withhold premiums, when fruits of sufficient merit are not presented.

Fruits once placed on the tables are under the control of the Judges, and cannot be removed until the close of the Exhibition.

Exhibitors must present to the Secretary a list of the fruit exhibited, with the names of the fruit, and a certificate when required *that the same was grown by the exhibitor.*

A P P L E S.

For the largest and best exhibition of named varieties, not less than three specimens of each,	-	-	-	\$50
For the second best,	-	-	-	30
For the third best,	-	-	-	20

For the best thirty varieties, not less than six specimens each,	-	-	-	-	-	\$30
For the second best,	-	-	-	-	-	20
For the third best,	-	-	-	-	-	10

For the best twelve varieties, not less than six specimens each,	-	-	-	-	-	\$15
For the second best,	-	-	-	-	-	10
For the third best,	-	-	-	-	-	5

For the best dish of Apples, of one variety,	\$5
For the second best,	4
For the third do.	3
For the fourth do.	2

P E A R S .

For the largest and best exhibition of named varieties, not less than three specimens of each,	\$50
For the second best,	30
For the third do,	20
For the best thirty varieties, of six specimens each,	30
For the second best,	20
For the third do.	15
For the best twelve varieties, six specimens of each	\$15
For the second best,	10
For the third do.	5
For the best dish of pears, of one variety,	\$5
For the second best,	4
For the third do.	3
For the fourth do.	2

PEACHES.

For the best collection of Peaches,	\$15
For the second best,	10
For the third best,	5
For the best dish, not less than twelve specimens of one variety	\$5
For the second best,	3

QUINCES.

For the best bushel	\$5
For the second best,	3

G R A P E S .

For the best Native or Seedling Grape, hardy, and equal or superior to the Isabella, a premium of	\$20
2d do	10

For the best display of Isabella grapes, not less than twelve bunches, - - - - -	\$10
For the second best, - - - - -	5
For the best display of Catawba grapes, not less than twelve bunches, - - - - -	\$10
For the second best, - - - - -	5
For the best display of Native grapes, - - - - -	\$15
For the second best, - - - - -	10
For the best display of Foreign grapes, - - - - -	\$15
For the second best, - - - - -	10

Special Premiums will be awarded on Melons, Plums, and other fruits not enumerated, if creditable specimens are presented.



CLASS VIII. NATIVE WINES.

For the best dry Catawba, 1855,.....	\$10
For second best do., 1855,.....	5
For the best dry Catawba, (older,)... ..	10
For the second best do., do.,.....	5
For the best Wine from the Herbemont Grape,.....	10
For the second best from do.,.....	5
For the best Wine from the Schuylkill or Cape,.....	10
For the second best from do.,.....	5
For the best Wine from Isabella Grape,.....	10
For the second best from do.,.....	5
For the best Wine from any other Grape,.....	10
For the second best from do.,.....	5
For the best sparkling Catawba Wine,.....	10
For the second best do.,.....	5
For the best Sparkling Wine from any other Grape,....	10
For the second best do., from do.,.....	5

CLASS IX. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For the best collection of Agricultural Implements manufac-					
tured by the Exhibitor,	-	-	-	-	\$100
For the second best,	-	-	-	-	75
For the third best,	-	-	-	-	50
For the best and largest collection of Agricultural Implements,					
without reference to the manufacturer,	-	-			\$100
For the second best,	-	-	-	-	50
For the third best,	-	-	-	-	25

All instruments, machines, utensils, and apparatus intended to be used in the preparation, culture or seeding of the soil;—in the harvesting, transportation or manufacture of produce, or in the various requirements of agriculture, will be admitted to the Exhibition.

Competitors will be required to lodge with the Secretary by 12 o'clock on the first day of the exhibition, a list of all implements deposited by them, and those who enter for the Manufacturer's prizes must produce satisfactory evidence that the articles are *bona fide* of their own make, not "made to order."

The sum of \$200 has been appropriated to be awarded in discretionary premiums.

PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7TH.—FIRST DAY.

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. Grand Calvacade of all the horses on Exhibition.

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M. Examination in the Cattle Rings, of Durham Bulls, Cows, etc.

ALSO. Exhibition of Draft Stallions, Mares, etc.

AT 12 O'CLOCK, M. Examination of Grade, Native and Milch Cows, in the Rings.

ALSO. Exhibition of Breeding Mares, Fillies etc., on the track.

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M. Examination of Ayrshire and Hereford Bulls, Cows, etc., in the Rings.

ALSO. Exhibition of Mules and Ponies.

AT 2 1-2 O'CLOCK. Exhibition of Family Horses, for General Utility with trial on track.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8TH.—SECOND DAY.

AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M. Grand Calvacade of all the Horses on Exhibition.

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. Examination of Devon Bulls, Cows etc., in the cattle rings.

ALSO. Exhibition of Stallions for General Utility, 4 years old and upwards ; with trials of their speed on the track.

AT 12 O'CLOCK, M. Examination of the Stock entered for HERD PREMIUMS, in the Rings.

ALSO. Exhibition of Stallions for General Utility, 3 years old and under 4 ; with trials of speed on the track.

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M. Examination of Jersey Bulls, Cows, etc., in the Ring.

ALSO. Exhibition of Thoroughbred Stallions and Mares, with trials of speed on the track.

AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M. Trial of Single Horses for speed ; open to all horses that have never trotted for money.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9TH.—THIRD DAY.

AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M. Procession and Trial of Draft horses.

AT 10 O'CLOCK. Procession of County Teams and Trial of Working Oxen.

AT 11 O'CLOCK. Examination of Fat Cattle and Steers.

ALSO. Exhibition of Matched and Fancy Matched Horses with trial of speed.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., (and during the afternoon,) Exhibition of Family Horses, with trials of speed on the track.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10TH.—FOURTH DAY.

At 10 o'clock, A. M. Grand Cavalcade of all the Horses on Exhibition.

At 11 o'clock. Grand trial of speed for all trotting horses.

At 1 o'clock. Agricultural Banquet in the great tent, at the close of which the awards of Premiums will be declared.

At 2 o'clock (and during the afternoon,) Volunteer trials of speed. Open for horses previously registered for that purpose with the Secretary.

The procession for the BANQUET, will form at 1 o'clock, precisely, in front of the President's Marquee. Ladies, as well as gentlemen, are expected to join in the festivities.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11TH.—FIFTH AND LAST DAY.

At 10 o'clock, A. M. Trial of speed, open to all trotting stallions six years old and over.

At 12 o'clock, M. Trial of speed open to all trotting stallions, under six years of age.

At 2 o'clock, P. M. Auction Sale, on the ground, of all Animals registered for that purpose with the Secretary.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

THE INAUGURATION.

AT 25 minutes past 10, a grand cavalcade of all the Horses on exhibition was formed on the track, under the direction of the Chief Marshal. When within a few rods of the Judges' stand, they halted, and the Marshal announced to President Wilder, that the Procession was formed, and ready to proceed. The President then addressed the assembly as follows :

" Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow Citizens :— The preparations for this great national jubilee have been completed. The moment for its inauguration has arrived. Most sincerely do I congratulate the good people of Philadelphia, and this assembly, upon the favorable circumstances under which we meet, and upon the cheering prospects before us.

" In the discharge of my official duties, I now proclaim the fourth annual exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society duly opened. Its commencement is auspicious : may its conclusion be glorious,— the realization of our hopes, and conduce to the advancement to American agriculture."

The address of Mr. Wilder was received with hearty cheers, and at the conclusion, the procession, preceded by the Marshals, moved round the track, the band playing the national anthem. There were nearly three hundred horses on the track, many of them animals of rare beauty and excellence. As they moved gracefully around the course, the pageant was an inspiring one—a fit inauguration of the great exhibition. The horses were kept in motion for about half an hour, and were then taken from the track, and the examination and exhibition of stock, in the order of the programme, succeeded.

THE DINNER.

At one o'clock the officers of the Society, their invited guests, the delegates from other societies, and the judges met at the President's tent, and formed in procession and marched thence to a spacious tent in the rear of the seats for spectators, where a substantial farmer's dinner had been provided for them. President Wilder presided at the table, and after the Divine blessing had been invoked, the company present attended to the good things set before them. After the dinner had been finished, the President arose and said :

Friends and Fellow Citizens :—It affords me great pleasure to meet so many of you from all parts of our country, gathered together to do honor to the primeval pursuit of man. I think I may say, gentlemen, without any regard to politics, that when we can thus assemble the yeomanry of all sections of our country in this way, we may conclude that the "Union is safe." (Applause.)

The President then announced that the Committees would be called in their order, and those who were present answered.



WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8TH.

SECOND DAY.

THE ceremonies commenced at 9 o'clock, with a grand Cavalcade of all the horses on exhibition. The display was even more imposing than the day previous, numerous additions having been made to the "horse department." As the noble animals dashed proudly on in all their beauty of form, and in all their perfection, with nobly curving necks and bright, spirited eyes, we could but appreciate their claims as second only in beauty and intelligence to any of the animal creation. An immense throng of visitors was crowded around

the track, and the stand was also crowded throughout the day.

The examinations of neat cattle, Sheep and Swine, and at 12 o'clock of all the stock entered for herd premiums, in the cattle rings, were well attended by farmers and others interested.

The examinations for the morning being concluded, a procession of judges, guests and members was formed, and proceeded to the dining tent; where, as usual, a plentiful and substantial repast awaited them.

After the large assemblage had dined, and before the committees had commenced organizing, the President arose and introduced Mr. George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of our *Pater Patriæ*, amidst much enthusiasm and cheering. Mr. Custis made the following touching reply:

SPEECH OF MR. CUSTIS.

I rise, gentlemen, to return my thanks for the honor you have done me on the present occasion. But I will not return mere passing thanks. I will return my sincere paternal regards for my much respected hosts, and also to my countrymen at large.

My last days are drawing near, but they are comforted and warmed by the reminiscences of the stations I have held in American society, from my cradle even unto this day. Go where I will, in any part of our noble empire, I am received by the people with a warmth and attention that sheds a halo of happiness over the few remaining ones. Long years have passed, generations have arisen and have departed, since first I was a resident of that imperial city that is now before me. In 1790, it was but a dilapidated relic of the revolution. It contained no sign of improvement, no spirit of abundance, nothing that could have presaged its present position. But, mark you, what was it that spurred it on? 'Twas Liberty! It was that which raised a shattered and forgotten village to a proud city; it was that which raised a nation from its very infancy to the very pinnacle of power. They will tell you

abroad that there is magic in this. It has no parallel in the world. I grant it ; but the cause is *Freedom's magic* !

Gentlemen of Pennsylvania, I am proud of the spirit before me. This exhibition at this time, the development of the resources of this proud State, are before me in their abundance. If you are thus far advanced at the very outset, what will you be at your maturity ? I hear you say that you will do your part to raise it up, and make it the banner State of this glorious Union. Nature has done its part ; do yours, and your destiny is illimitable. Make it an honor to till your soil ; make it an honor to raise up your sons as "tillers of the soil." Where have your great men gone, after having raised their glory up to the highest point — where have they gone ? They have laid down the sword, and beat it into a ploughshare, and have retired to agricultural and rural life. Your illustrious Washington, when the admiration of the world, the chief of conquering armies, the conqueror of his country's freedom, and the pride of the nation, retired from the field of war to the shades of Mount Vernon.

Gentlemen, your agricultural instruction comes from the ancients. Then it was an honor to be tillers of the soil. And when Rome, pressed by her enemies on all sides, looked about her to find a leader for her people, her eyes sought him even at the plough ! Then, let us seek to elevate the labor of the farmer. Let us pronounce with one accord *God speed the plough*. And let us note the man who distinguishes himself in agriculture, as a benefactor to his country and to his race. Then you *honor* agriculture. It was the primitive use of man, distinguishing every nation and every country. Then dream not of the laurels of war ; for when we want this honor we must go to claim it of that man who stands yonder by his plough, with his "rural mansion" on his right ; that house contains his happy wife and children, whose life is made a scene of contentment and peace, by the sweat of his brow. That man has understood how to live, and acted up to his understanding ; he is the man to fight the battles of an enemy. (Great cheering.)

Ah, gentlemen, excuse an old man, whose heart grows

warm with the kindness which he receives when so distant from his home. The memory of your kindness will often hereafter warm my old heart to its very core.

I pray God to bless you for your noble State, *rich* in its revolutionary recollections; whether it be in the patriotism of its fathers or of their descendants, I pray God to bless you; I pray him to bless the nation; I pray that this empire will grow in its growth, and will ever be a friend of humanity.

The venerable gentleman sat down amidst great and long continued cheering. He seemed deeply affected, and so did his audience. The man was before them — aye, speaking and counselling with them, who, as a child, sat on the knee, and received the instructions of the most illustrious of men.

After a brief silence, the President arose and proposed the following, which was received with great cheering: — Gentlemen, I propose the long life and prosperity of the “Sage of Arlington.”

The Committees were then formed separately, and proceeded to business.

Among the most interesting occurrences of the afternoon, was the

TRIAL OF SPEED,

which came off at 3 o'clock. The immense stand, of which we have given a description, was crowded with people, and many persons were even unable to obtain seats.

The competitors for the trial — nine in number — (the ring only being open to family horses who had never trotted for money,) assembled before the judges' stand, and received the rules by which they were to be governed. The chief judge stated that the trial was not thrown open merely for testing the speed of the horse, but for his advancement in other respects. He declared that it would be decided by best three mile heats in five. The competitors were divided into two portions, one consisting of four and the other of five. The first portion consisted of horses “State of Maine,” “Frank,” and “Relaxer;” the second portion of “Fauny Anderson,” “Young America,” “Empress,” a sorrel gelding and roan gelding.

The premium was won by "State of Maine."

1st. portion.		2d. portion.
1st heat,	2:42	2:49
2d	2:43	2:46
3d	2:47	2:49

The success of the "State of Maine" was received with loud applause.

After the trial was over, the track was thrown open for a grand trial of speed by all the horses whose drivers wished to exercise them. The opportunity was well improved. Single teams, double teams, tandem teams, saddle horses, and all came on and went at the top of their speed round and round the track, amid the shouts and cheers of their drivers. There was, of course, no record made of their time. The exercise was continued until six o'clock, the hour for closing the gates.

Previous to leaving the grounds, the Marshals escorted Mr. Wilder, the President, around the ground, to see that everything was in order for the night, the band playing "Hail Columbia" during the march. At the end of the circuit, the President pronounced the Exhibition closed for the day.

A visitor to the grounds yesterday could not fail of being struck with the perfect order which characterized this vast gathering of people. Through all the day we did not see a man intoxicated, or notice an improper act. We mention this fact for the credit of our people. We heard several prominent gentlemen from the New England States alluding to the good order on the ground as very remarkable.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

A new and very important police arrangement has been made. Messrs. Philips & Talcott, of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, have perfected their arrangements for a telegraph station in the United States Fair enclosure at Powelton, and it has been put in operation. This will greatly facilitate the police operations and the authorities in preserving good order among the immense assemblage attracted by the Fair.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9TH.

THIRD DAY.

There was an immense throng at the Fair on Thursday, surpassing anything of the previous days. Market street from Twentieth street to the gates at Powelton, was one stream of pedestrians, crowded into all manner of fantastic shapes by carriages and vehicles of all kinds and descriptions. As early as 9 o'clock the grounds were covered with people, and by 10 the rush was so great that it was with great difficulty that we could get near the pens.

About 11 o'clock the sound of a bugle made a grand stampede. The grooms locked up their stalls, owners of horses generally made tracks, and we in common with the moving masses went to the arena to witness the Butcher's parade.

At 11:25, the Herald sounded his bugle at the Southern gate, and in a moment afterward the brilliant cortege entered the grounds preceded by the committee on prancing chargers. Proudly along the outer carriage-way drive the noble body of men, their showy white uniform, and dazzling paraphernalia making a most imposing display. The procession, as it approached the judge's stand, halted, the Chief Marshals and officers of the line being formally welcomed by the President, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder. It then passed on amidst the most vociferous cheers, freely given by enthusiastic spectators.

The marshals and aids wore white frocks, blue sashes trimmed with gold lace, and their rank and station were denoted by gilt letters on black badges, which they wore upon their hats.

The rank and file were all clad alike in the professional frock, which, got up snowy white for the occasion, contrasted finely with the black hats and black pants of the wearers. Each man wore a blue sash, trimmed with silver lace, and secured upon the right shoulder and left hip with rosettes of red, white and blue. The effect of this uniform was exceed-

ingly fine, the wearers of it being in platoons of four and mounted upon spirited horses.

The procession proceeded over the route previously arranged, in the following order : —

Mr. Philip Lowry, Jr., Chief Marshal, and Aids.

Then came the First Division, James Cassidy, Marshal.

This division was preceded by the Pennsylvania Cornet Band, mounted on horseback. The members of the band were clad in butcher's frocks. After a strong force of mounted men who rode four abreast, came a division of boys who were mounted upon horseback, and were attired in the same uniform as their seniors.

After the boys, came twelve handsome barouches drawn by from four to six horses each, and occupied by the older and more substantial members of the fraternity. After this display of good-looking men, fine carriages and noble horses, came a number of smaller vehicles containing members of the craft, who have not yet aspired to four or six horse teams. The horses attached to the carriages were decorated with plumes, &c., and the American flag was carried by several of the riders.

The Second Division, John Parthing, Marshal, came next.

After a platoon of mounted boys came an immense chariot, drawn by eight noble grays. These steeds were handsomely caparisoned, and a small national flag waved from the head of each. This chariot contained a band of music, all the performers being clad in the uniform of the victuallers. A large banner was displayed from the box of the vehicle. It bore the Butcher's arms, with the motto of the craft:

“ We Feed the Hungry.”

The sides of this vehicle were embellished with paintings of fat cattle, &c.

The Second Division was out in great strength, and it also included a division of boys.

The Third Division, John Jones Marshal, followed. This Division was preceded by a large omnibus containing a band of music, and embellished with flags and paintings. A ban-

ner, bearing the same device and the same motto as the banner already described, was also carried upon this coach.

A car, containing a patent Sausage-Cutter in practical operation, brought up the rear of the Third Division, and closed the procession.

The streets, windows, steps and even housetops along the route were crowded with spectators, who frequently expressed their delight at the beauty of the display. Wreaths and bouquets were thrown in profusion upon the procession as it passed along the route, by the fair friends of the participants. There were over five hundred men and boys in the line.

The progress of the procession was marked by the most perfect order and attention to detail. Every individual apparently understood the part he was to act, and never before had the Fraternity of the city better reason to rejoice at the consummation of a favorite plan.

This parade was the first general display of the Butchers since 1821.

The procession, which took place on the 15th of March, 1822, under the direction of Mr. William White, as Chief Marshal, was one of the most brilliant things ever witnessed in Philadelphia. It drew thousands to the city, and for days and months was the general subject of conversation. Many of those who took a prominent part in that display, have gone from among us. Their memories will long be cherished.

The event that gave rise to this splendid exhibition, was conveying the meat of the stock on exhibition of cattle to market, which, for number, quality, and beauty of variety, had never been slaughtered at any one time, in this, or probably any other country. One hundred carts were required to convey them to market, and the whole were sold within 24 hours. There were 42 head of cattle, weighing 53,024 pounds; the suet and fat 15,221 pounds. There were also 20 hogs, 19 sheep, 7 kids, 9 cub bears, and 2 fawns, making a total of 86,731 pounds.

As a reminiscence of those participating in this affair, we will quote from the report:—“The praiseworthy exertions of our citizens, in the improvement of cattle, fed the follow-

ing number with their weight: — Lewis Clapier, Esq., 16 of the Gough breed, 21,662 pounds, and 8 of the common drove cattle, 9209 pounds; Mr. William White, 4 oxen, 4451 pounds, 7 kids, 5 cub bears, and 2 fawns; Geo. Sheaff, Esq., 4 oxen, 4721 pounds; Peter Wager, Esq., 4 oxen, 4496 pounds; Major Pipant, one ox, 1550 pounds, and one calf, 552 pounds; Mr. P. Lowry, one steer, 1977 pounds; Mr. H. Boraeff, 2 oxen, 2044 pounds; Mr. S. Painter, 2 oxen, 2362 pounds; one sheep by Wm. Bradley; 8 do. by A. Clements, and 10 do. by S. West."

THE DINNER — SPEECH OF GOV. POLLOCK.

The President, before the company left the table, alluded in a pleasant manner, to the presence of his Excellency, Governor Pollock, and his accomplished lady, and proposed as a sentiment: —

"Long life, health and happiness to his Excellency, the Governor of the Keystone State, and his accomplished lady."

The President intimated that the company would hardly expect a *speech* from his Excellency at that time, but they might be pleased to hear a few words.

As the Governor rose, he was greeted with hearty applause. In reference to this kindly greeting, he said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen — I entered this tent a few moments ago to take my dinner, and not with the intention of making a speech. I am taken by surprise at the complimentary reference which has been made to myself by the accomplished President of the United States Agricultural Society. I will not, gentlemen, inflict a speech upon you at this time.

The President — "That will come to-morrow!" (Applause.)

Governor Pollock — "That seems to be spoken by authority." (Laughter.)

I am here, gentlemen, as the representative of the Keystone State. As a citizen of this State, and as its chief executive officer, I feel my spirit stirred within at the noble exhibition which we have seen to-day. I am proud of this Common-

wealth—one of the glorious thirty-one of the sister States of this glorious Union. I am here, gentlemen, not to honor the exhibition, but to be improved by what we see around us. Every thing in this noble spectacle speaks of the prosperity of the Keystone and the United States—for everything here, gentlemen, is national. I come to honor labor, and I trust I shall ever be found first among those who honor and dignify labor. I would advance by all the means in my power that system of education which would first elevate man as an intellectual being, and next to that would dignify and elevate agriculture, the primeval employment of man; for, from both of these, we, as a people, receive health and life, virtue and truth.

The remarks of the Governor were heartily applauded. At their close, most of the company retired from the tent.

Among the visitors at the grounds yesterday, we noticed Gen. John S. Tyler, of Mass., the Chief Marshal of the Boston exhibition, and a delegation of his assistants on that occasion.



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10TH.

FOURTH DAY.

THE attendance at the Fair was not so large as on the day previous, but there was a very large concourse of visitors. The grand cavalcade of horses, the numerous races, the reception of the Charlestown Fire Company, and lastly the Banquet, made it the most prominent and exciting day.

The grand cavalcade brought out a fine display of horses on the track, and was an interesting scene.

There were numerous trials of speed on the track, and the awards will be found in the List of Premiums.

RECEPTION OF WASHINGTON FIRE COMPANY.

At 12 o'clock, while the horses were resting from the race, the Washington Fire Company, of Charlestown, Mass., were seen coming up the track, headed by Flagg's Band, and pre-

ceeded by the Directors of our city Fire Department, and Managers of the Fair.

They passed by the Judges' stand, and were officially saluted by the Secretary, Mr. William S. King. They then marched in upon the central "green sward," to the entrance of the Judges' stand, and were received by the President, who welcomed them as follows:

Fellow citizens of Boston and vicinity —

Gentlemen, — I receive this mark of respect from the citizens of New England, and of my own native city, with unqualified pleasure. I am truly happy to see you on this occasion, not so much as a mark of respect to me, but as a testimony of the sincere desire you have to encourage the cause of agriculture, which we are endeavoring to promote.

My duties are onerous, and I am unable to give you a longer welcome. Believe me that it could not be warmer. I bid you, one and all, a hearty welcome to our Fourth Annual Exhibition.

The company then gave three hearty cheers for the Agricultural Society and its worthy President.

THE BANQUET.

According to arrangement the banquet should have taken place at one o'clock. But, when the guests were all ready, it was discovered that the banquet was not, owing to the carpenters having been unexpectedly called away to repair the fence enclosing the track, which the crowd had broken down. It was not until half past two o'clock that everything was at length ready. The grand pavilion, in the centre of the space enclosed by the drive, was decorated with flags. In the interior twenty-eight tables were built, running east and west, on each side of which at least thirty persons could be seated, while along the west side of the tent a long table was arranged on an elevated platform, at which the President and invited guests were to be seated. There was thus accommodation for at least eighteen hundred and thirty persons, but as many of the tables held near seventy persons, the assemblage provided

for was probably two thousand. The fine brass band which had been in attendance during the exhibition, was stationed at the head of the marching column which was organized at the President's marquee, and starting from thence paraded around the track and entered the pavilion. The procession was led off by the President and officers of the Society. Then followed Governor Pollock, several Governors of other States, Mayor Vaux, other local authorities, invited guests, delegations from various agricultural societies, the members of the press, committees, judges, etc. There was quite a large proportion of ladies among the array, which, when gathered at the tables, was, in all respects, handsome and imposing. We believe that every seat was filled. When at length all was ready for the attack, and the waiters at their posts, President Wilder, from his position at the centre of the elevated table, arose, and in a few words requested that Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, should invoke the Divine blessing upon the repast. All rose, and the Bishop said: "Most gracious and eternal God, the earth is thine, and the fulness thereof. We bless thee for the bounties which it yields to the hand of patient industry and skill. We thank thee for the mercies with which our beloved land has been so bountifully blessed. Smile benignantly, we beseech thee, upon this assembly on this occasion. Let thy benediction descend upon this association, and upon all similar associations. Further every effort which is made to advance the power, the glory and welfare of our country; and grant, we beseech thee, that in all the endeavors of our people, all things may be so ordered and settled, that peace and happiness, truth, justice, and religion, may be established among us and for all generations. All which we ask in the name and through the mediation of Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour."

After the dinner had been duly demolished, President Wilder requested Bishop McCrosky to ask the closing blessing, which he did.

The exercises of the occasion then commenced. Mr. Wilder, the very able head of the Society, and chairman of the

banquet, arose, and, in a fine clear voice, delivered the following address :

Fellow Citizens and Friends of Agriculture —

Amidst these congregated thousands, assembled from various States of our Confederacy, and from foreign lands, amidst this array of intellect and learning from all ranks and professions, and in the presence of this galaxy of beauty and taste, my voice can be of little moment except as the medium of communication between you and those I have the honor to represent.

In behalf of the United States Agricultural Society, and of those by whose invitations and liberality we are convened, I extend to each of you a most cordial welcome. Welcome to the pleasures of this meeting. Welcome to the present blessings and glorious hopes of American Agriculture, the parent and conservator of American Freedom. [Applause.]

Eighty-one years ago, in this city of *Brotherly Love*, the fathers of our Republic planted the tree of Liberty, beneath whose genial shade we repose and of whose fruit we now partake. Their mission was to proclaim political independence; ours is to secure to the tillers of the soil the blessings of that independence. Seventy-one years ago a noble band of those patriot sires established the first agricultural society on this continent in this city, endeared to us by the most hallowed associations, all of which conspire to render it a most appropriate place for this great national jubilee. [Applause.]

The purpose of this Society is to carry out and to consummate the designs of those venerable men, to bring together the choicest productions of art and science, of industry an enterprise, to awaken and sustain a more general interest in all the departments of husbandry, and above all and over all, to unite by a band of common fellowship and friendship the yeomanry of *all* sections of our beloved land. [Rapturous applause.]

It is our happy lot to live in a period of high and progressive civilization, distinguished by events superior to those which make up the history of the Pharaohs in Egypt, of the Selucidæ in Syria, or the Cæsars in Rome, a period when in-

dividual and national character forms with amazing rapidity, and the work of former centuries is transacted in a few days.

We live, too, in a country, the vigorous growth of which readily adapts itself to this active age — a country of stupendous proportions, extending from ocean to ocean, containing vast fields for human development and happiness, embracing nearly every variety of soil and climate actually producing or capable of being made to produce sustenance for its rapidly reduplicating millions, if not for more people than now inhabit the globe — a country, whose thriving cities springing up as by enchantment, suddenly surpass in the arts and sciences, in manufactures and commerce, the most renowned cities of antiquity, whose free institutions, civil, literary and religious, attract the attention of all other nations, and whose inhabitants, from every part of the world, are assimilating and commingling into a race more powerful than any which has preceded it. These and similar considerations show the importance of our cause, and the mission which the All-wise and Infinite has assigned to the United States of America. [Applause.]

The lively interest manifested in this exhibition, and the great concourse of persons attending it afford ample evidence of the high esteem in which agriculture and the rural arts are held. It will have been witnessed, should the pleasant weather continue, by more than 200,000 people, and it has been pronounced by competent judges, the most interesting ever held on this side of the Atlantic. [Applause.] The number of entries has been very large. In stock, it has embraced some of the finest specimens of the different breeds, which this or any other country afford. The latter, with the display of implements and of the productions of the soil and the arts, reflects great honor upon the contributors and the Society, upon this city and the country.

For the means and agencies which have secured the complete success of this exhibition, we are indebted to the municipal authorities of this city and to their fellow citizens, for their polite invitation and their large hospitality — to the gentlemen whose liberality provided the guarantee fund for the

security of the enterprise against failure — to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society for their encouragement and co-operation — to the superintendents, marshals, local officers and committees for the energy and fidelity with which they have discharged their arduous duties — to the contributors for the promptness with which they have responded to our call in many instances, at great risk, expense, and personal inconvenience — to the butchers of Philadelphia, for their magnificent parade in honor of the occasion — to the editors and reporters of the Press of Philadelphia, for their numerous favors to the exhibition — to the judges for the judicious manner in which they have fulfilled the difficult and delicate trust confided to them. Our chief regret is, that our limited resources constrained them to suffer so much excellence to pass unrewarded.

We are also under especial obligation to the various agricultural societies for the large and respectable delegations with which they have favored us — to our honored guests for the encouragement which their presence has afforded us and the cause we seek to advance — and last, though first in our affections, to the ladies, who, following in the footsteps of their illustrious and common mother, have lent the enchantments of grace and beauty to this primitive pursuit of man — a pursuit worthy of their purest devotion and suited to their most refined and cultivated taste. [Applause.]

Ladies and Gentlemen — There are themes of thrilling interest connected with the subject of American Agriculture, but that on which my heart is fixed, and which it holds most dear, is its power to conserve whatsoever is most peaceful, salutary and hopeful, in our happy land. I allude to its tendency to give regularity and healthfulness to the pulsations of the national heart — to quicken the tide of living sympathy and friendship which should flow through every part of the body politic — to bind together in one great circle of life and love these kindred associations and States — to make and to keep them one in affection, in interest, in inheritance and in glorious destiny, a happy, prosperous, free and united people, whose example of union and strength, of liberty and

justice, of self government and progress, shall be the admiration of the world. (Great applause.)

In conclusion, permit to offer you a toast as expressing the sentiment of the Chair. I give you :

“ Our Union.” — *The Thirty-one Farms of the Western Continent.*

“ A union of lakes and a union of lands,
A union which none may sever ;
A union of hearts and a union of hands,
Around the flag of our union forever.”

This sentiment was received with long-continued applause.

The President then said : —

Ladies and Gentlemen : It is a matter of the highest gratification to me that we have present with us to-day, not only his Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania, but also his good lady, and I propose as a sentiment in honor of the State, the following : —

“ *Pennsylvania!* — Iron and coal are her great products ; fit emblems of the strength of principle and warmth of attachment with which she holds her place in the Keystone of the arch of the Union.”

His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania, will respond.

Gov. Pollock hereupon said : — Mr. President and Fellow-citizens — Briefly and cheerfully permit me to respond to the sentiment that has just been announced by the President of this Society. I feel to-day honored, when I remember that by the voice of the people of this Commonwealth I have been permitted to occupy the position in this republic to which I have been called. What I have witnessed to-day certainly caused me to feel proud that I was a Pennsylvanian ; and to appreciate still more highly, if possible, the compliment bestowed upon myself by the people of Pennsylvania, but I regret that I have not to-day the ability to represent more fully my beloved Commonwealth, and to bear to you the compliments of her people on this interesting occasion. (Applause.) In the name, and by the authority of the Commonwealth, I, in common with our worthy President, welcome you to the land of Penn. (Applause.) I welcome you here as

the representatives of the greatest interest that is now, or that ever can be, within the limits of our glorious Union. (Applause.) I welcome you here as a band of men devoted not only to the cultivation of the soil, but to every social, every private virtue that necessarily, permit me to say, result from the occupation you so much honor — an occupation and profession that in return confers its honor upon the individual who uses and exercises it.

Pennsylvania! Need I stand here, this afternoon, ladies and gentlemen, to speak the praises of the old Keystone State? The sentiment uttered, refers to the iron and the coal, as the great staples of this Commonwealth. Coal to warm our friends, as has been said; iron to cool our enemies! And let me tell you, gentlemen, in this connection, should the day ever arrive, that the iron of Pennsylvania may be required to cool an enemy, there are plenty of Pennsylvania's sons, with brawny arms and stout hearts, to direct the iron in its course, to accomplish that result. (Applause.) Yes, gentlemen, we have within the broad domain of our State, iron fields in great abundance.

We have, side by side with our rich mineral wealth, the coal by which it may be converted from its native ore, to all that is useful and ornamental. Go with me, if you please, throughout this Commonwealth. Look at our mountains, rugged in the exterior, but rich within — fit representatives of the rough and honest exterior of many of our sons, but indicative also of the valor and truth that fill their hearts. Our coal fields! how abundant! But why need I speak? What, what has not science done for us in these departments? At her magic touch the rough face of nature has smiled in beauty. With ponderous strokes, she knocks upon the doors of our mountains, and they open to reveal their strength — our coal and our iron.

But we boast not alone of these. We have our agriculture! We have our broad fields and rich valleys. We have other productions, rich and abounding, pouring into the marts of trade everywhere. In everything that constitutes a State, permit me to say, gentlemen, in no spirit of boasting, we are

not one whit behind our thirty sisters of this glorious Republic? Nay, verily, as our worthy President has said, we claim to be not only the equal, but the proud position has been assigned to Pennsylvania of being the Keystone State in the great arch of this great federal Union. And here, gentlemen — here, on this subject, permit me to say, that the sentiments enunciated by the President, with regard to the Union of these States, meet, in my bosom, a full and unwavering response. Pennsylvania, the first to ratify the Constitution — the first to sustain the Union — will be the last to desert either. (Applause.) No, let me tell you to-day, in her name, and by her authority, that, let the waves of faction roll on, and the tide of fanaticism sweep on deep and strong — let convulsion after convulsion shake our country — every trembling, every agitation will but settle more deep and firm in its true position, the Keystone of the Union, (tremendous applause,) rendering it more firm, more stable than ever. And let me tell you again, that however the scenes may change, and the bonds of union disappear, when this union perishes, if ever that dire calamity shall happen, the first State in this confederacy to proclaim her protest against this suicidal act will be the land of Penn, in which stands the old State House, in which the Declaration of Independence was made — this land in which we are to-day — the land of my beloved country. (Applause.) No, gentlemen, the Keystone of the arch is a proud position, that she will ever keep. Palsied be the hand that would ever be raised to strike down that which we all glory in and revere. Disunion! O that hateful word! The serpent's hiss — the traitor's only patriotism! Disunion! — in the presence of this multitude of representatives of many of the thirty-one States — is there one here whose tongue has ever dared to utter that sentiment?

“If such there be, go mark him well;
His proper place the felon's cell;”

and come whence he may, east, west, north, or south, to whisper disunion, he is a rebel, and acts the traitor against truth and patriotism. (Applause.)

But, gentlemen, apart from this, I rejoice in the exhibition that we have had to-day, around us, spread out in countless profusion, productions not only of our beloved Commonwealth, but of other States of the Union. How happy I am to meet you all here, in the bands of a common brotherhood ; to know that, although geographical lines may divide us as States, yet, in the great cause of the agricultural interests of the country, we are united, free and happy. Look around us, at the triumphs of labor and art—the triumphs of science and of skill. Who cannot be proud that he is an American ? Who will not honor his country and his countrymen, in view of what is spread around him. The heavens above us are auspicious. He who created us, and, “in whom we live and move, and have our being,” has smiled upon this season ; and “if God is with us, who can be against us ?”

I will stop in a moment, but let me tell you, farmers of America, you hold your destinies in your own hands. Elevate your profession ! Feel, in the presence of your fellow men, that you are their equals, and that a farmer who will turn his back upon any man, whatever may be his profession, does not act the part of a man. The farmer is, in and of himself, independent. He is God’s nobleman. Labor ! let it be dignified ! let it be honored ! Labor is honest in all its associations. Labor is honorable — dignified. Fear not to touch its hard hand or its brawny arm ! (Applause.) I would, if I had time, direct your attention more particularly to this fact. We must educate labor. We must educate our sons to make mechanics ; we must employ our colleges into the workshops — into the harvest fields. We must make them understand that they are men. Professions are crowded — pressed to the earth. We want a race of God’s noblemen. Educate labor ! Educate, honor and dignify it, and in its turn, it will educate and dignify the men who employ it.

Gentlemen, I thank you, and in the name of the old Keystone State, I bid you welcome. I have been gratified with what I have seen to-day ; and the great crowning feature of the exhibition, has been the high-toned, moral character of the great crowds which have thronged this exhibition, proving

that agriculture is the hand-maid of truth, industry and virtue.
(Continued applause.)

Mr. Boudinot, of New-Jersey, here offered a volunteer toast :

“The mothers, wives, daughters and sweethearts of the American farmer.”

Without the smile from partial beauty won,
Oh, what were man ? A world without a sun,
Earth was a waste, the garden was a wild :
And man, the hermit, sighed till woman smiled.

Flagg’s Brass Band then performed an air which called forth loud applause from the whole assemblage.

The President then said : — It is a pleasure to-day, ladies and gentlemen, to have with us several of the Governors of our States. The first I call upon will be the Governor of New-Jersey, with the following sentiment : —

“New-Jersey — Whatever may be said of her soil or productions, she produces one crop which finds a ready market wherever it is found — her crop of men.”

His Excellency Governor Price, said, in reply : —

Mr. President of the United States Agricultural Society, and Fellow Citizens : I respond cheerfully and heartily to the sentiment just proposed by the President of the Society. I am very much astonished by the exhibition which I have witnessed, and I only regret that there are not more of the citizens of my own State here, to receive the same impression that I do to-day. Although, I suppose, we have as large a share of citizens here, according to the population, as any other State, upon this occasion, yet the magnitude of this exhibition — the resources exhibited of our country — should be seen and acknowledged by every citizen of this country. I am inadequate to express all that I feel upon this occasion, before this immense assemblage, composed of so much beauty, of so much intelligence as this, comprising energy, art, every science, every branch of agriculture, and the men and women of every State of this glorious Union.

Mr. President, I congratulate you, sir, and the members of your society, upon having won a great and glorious victory

upon this occasion. We cannot, sir, make too profound an acknowledgment to your Society for the labor and the exertion which they have had in bringing together this vast multitude, and exhibiting in such wonderful profusion the abundance of our land. (Applause.) We have, sir, triumphs of peace as well as of war. I see here, on either hand of me, two distinguished generals of the last war with Mexico; [alluding to Gen. Cadwallader and Gen. Patterson] and, sir, if this house could be marshalled, with these two men, we would be proud again to entrust the flag of our country. (Applause.)

Sir, the warfare on this occasion is a warfare of the husbandman. We have here county against county, State against State, in a laudable ambition to excel in the productions both of the workshop and the soil. And, sir, it is far more gratifying to this country to excel in the arts of peace, if possible, than in the arts of war.

You have seen fit to compliment my State. She is small in territory, but, sir, by the intelligence and liberality of her Legislature, she is now prosecuting a work which I contend will make our people more intimately acquainted with her soil and her resources than are the people of any other State at this time. It is, sir, a geological survey based upon a topographical survey by actual triangulation. It is, in short, laying before the whole people of my State every inch of her territory. It is simply extending the coast survey over our territory, and upon that map we exhibit her natural history.

It is not on a genial climate, or fertile soil, or mineral wealth, that a people must solely rely for their power; it is upon the intelligence and the industry—the hardy industry of the people—that a nation must rely for its advancement and for all the social virtues that should pertain to a great nation. (Applause.) Sir, ignorance, indolence, everywhere would depopulate a country, whereas, active industry and intelligence would beautify our fields, would increase the verdure of our valleys, would place cattle, sir, upon the thousand hills, and contribute in every way to the development and the progress of this great country. I am glad, sir, to respond heartily to the sentiments of the Governor of Penn-

sylvania, that appertain particularly to this Union. Sir, the Slave States, and the Northern States — the Free States are unknown to this assemblage. (Applause.) Their productions are looked upon as the same. We are of one common country and one common brotherhood. They, like us, have contributed their blood and treasure for the blessings and the liberties that we are now enjoying in such profusion and abundance. Sir, we sink here, on this occasion, all geographical or sectional lines. The contributor to this exhibition from Louisiana, has been as warmly welcomed by the President of this Society, as the contributor from his own State, Massachusetts, and I am told that that feeling for the whole country, that glorious impartiality, has been magnanimously exhibited by the Judges who have been here to decide in regard to the character of the various articles exhibited for their judgment.

Sir, it is not alone in the branches of the various agricultural pursuits that New Jersey is distinguished. We have, sir, in comparison to our small population, a larger proportion of mechanical occupations than probably almost any other State; and it is here, sir, that the produce of our work-shops have been most conspicuously exhibited; and I am glad to say to you, sir, that our people are happy and delighted with the consideration they have received at the hands of this Society. I thank you, sir, for the honor you have done my State, and I thank your Society for their kind invitation to be here upon this occasion. (Applause.)

The President. — The Chair has had the honor to take by the hand several of the chief magistrates of different States, to-day, and would respectfully request that if any other chief magistrate of any of our States is present, he would rise in his place, and speak for his State. [A few moments' pause.] There being no response, the Chair will take the next sentiment in order, which is —

“Philadelphia — Well does she maintain, in her institutions and character, the admirable impress made by her Franklins and her Penns.”

The Chair would call upon his Honor, the Mayor, for a response.

Mr. Vaux.—So far, sir, as I may be permitted, holding the position I now do, to speak on behalf of the people of Philadelphia, it gives me great satisfaction to say that the interest they feel, and have always felt, and expect to continue to feel, in the agriculture of our Commonwealth, has been palpably shown since the commencement of this National Fair. If, Mr. President, any doubt might exist, for a moment, as to the true feeling entertained by the people of Philadelphia for this institution, and the development of this institution, as it has been shown under all shapes, you need only look to the ladies of Philadelphia, who have crowded your banquet with their smiling faces. When Philadelphia is asked to show what interest she feels in her city, or in her State, no where can you have a truer response than in woman's heart. (Applause.)

They have come here to-day to see what Agriculture puts upon your tables: they have been here day by day to see what Agriculture puts upon your fields; and they come willingly and anxiously to understand what improvements Agriculture makes in our social conditions. And they find, Mr. President, the table, presenting, as it does, the fruits and flowers of the earth, the things upon exhibition around us, showing that labor has been honored, and the dignity of labor appreciated. Looking, as they do, upon the honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania, the great Agricultural State of the Union, they find that the people of Pennsylvania, when they come here to mix with the citizens of Philadelphia, find a reception in the highest order of social excellence. So much has woman done for the National Fair now held in this, our city, as an evidence of the interest of our people—the people of Philadelphia everywhere. I am sure, sir, I can point to no more agreeable, no more lovely or true testimony of the interest of our ladies than is present. (Loud applause.)

One word for the people of Philadelphia other than the ladies. You correctly remarked, sir, and I was delighted to hear it fall from your lips, that the first Agricultural Society in the United States that ever organized, organized in the city of Philadelphia, where the labors of the man who first

taught lightning to speak, helped to constitute it, and where the sages of the country first made this Union known to the world. Philadelphia has the merit of that, and if there is any merit attached to it, whatever it may be, we cherish that merit in Philadelphia; we desire to recur to it appropriately when the time serves; and I am happy to understand that you, as President of this National Agricultural Association, recognize that in Philadelphia, Agriculture received the first movement which has developed itself from the Lakes to the Pacific. Therefore, Mr. President, the city of Philadelphia, or so much of her people as I speak for, feel a deep interest in this institution, and have contributed all that they could contribute to make it successful; and if anything should lead you to understand how deeply, thoroughly, this interest is felt on behalf of the agricultural interests of our State, I am sure, sir, you could have no doubt when you consider that thousands and thousands of our citizens have visited this institution.

There are other subjects that I should delight to refer to, if time permitted; "but brevity is the soul of wit," and, if I have no other merit in speaking of Philadelphia than this, I shall have the merit of saying all that I was asked to say, in a few words. (Applause.)

The President.—The pleasant duty, ladies and gentlemen, falls on me of announcing to you that we have present on this occasion, the last family representative of the immortal Washington, (cheers and applause,) the Hon. George Washington Parke Custis, who will reply to the following sentiment:—

*"Virginia—Her name is full of high renown,
Her soil is rich with honored story,
And Washington's unfading crown
Gives deathless radiance to her glory."*

Mr. Custis.—Ladies and gentlemen, friends and countrymen, I address you with diffidence, though a public orator before I had a beard, and in the service of the rostrum for more than half a century, having had the honor of addressing the most renowned of the land, on great and momentous

occasions. Surely I was not famed for diffidence in my better days, but I am not what I was. Still, though the man is decaying, the heart is the same. (Applause.) Here is my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country. (Tremendous applause.) Let me congratulate this large and honored assembly upon the noblest spectacle now before the world, and let me ask, where is that country you can show us like this? Where is that country that can parade in one mass, some eighty thousand people, all well dressed, and all well behaved. (Applause.) You cannot do it in Europe, that claims such civilization. Oh, no! Had you the quarter of those who are here there, amid the pleasant and happy faces the bayonet of the police would gleam. Here, dear woman, unattended, with no guard but her own purity, has moved about in such a vast assemblage. Unprotected, shall I say? Oh, no! The genius of America protects dear woman. But there, with her little folks, stirring and pleased with the sight, she must take care of the hoofs of the horses—she must take care of the ruffian police, that flourish their *batons* lest she should come between them and their nobility. Such are the privileged order; such are the lands that have privileged orders. Shall I say we have no privileged orders here? I mistake. Yes, we have a dear, glorious privileged order. It is blessed woman—privileged for everything! (Applause.) Let her march among the crowd, and show me the man that dares molest her, and a hundred stalwart arms will annihilate him in a moment. I wish those fellows over the water had long spy-glasses. (Applause.) I would like that they should take a look at the noble spectacle this area has presented. Well, what would they say? Why, they would say, “What is all this? Thirty, forty, sixty thousand people, do we see there, enjoying themselves in peace and harmony, without either a soldier, or beggar, or drunkard among them.” They would say, “Verily, verily, the Yankees are a great people.” (Applause.) They may look at us; let them look! They may laugh; let them laugh! But let those laugh that win. Let those laugh who are destined to win the empire of the world. (Applause.)

My friends, see how kind the elements are. See how this bright Autumnal sun sheds his glory over our happiness. Were a Roman augur consulted, he would say, the auspices are all favorable, and the eagle flies on the dexter hand. Thank God for all mercies towards my beloved country!

And, verily, we agricultural folks are becoming somewhat classical in our festivals. The trained horses in harness remind us of the chariot-horses of ancient Rome. Well, next come the *Athletae*: stalwart young men will be brought into the ring to struggle for the mastery of manhood. Let them do it! It will make a fine spectacle, and those men will make good soldiers by and by, when they have to struggle with the enemies of their country. Anything of the good days of ancient Rome, in the times of her glory, the palmy days of the republic, but the shows of the gladiator. We will have no blood. All the shows we have shall be in good friendship and fellowship.

Ladies and gentlemen, you see before you the rising star of agriculture attempt to ascend to the zenith, and be a beacon-light for America. It has become honorable to be a tiller of the soil. The motto of America now is, "Speed the plough!" — and it is the true basis of our Union's greatness. In this favored land of Pennsylvania, abounding in prosperous forces, which nature has bestowed upon it, give it the resources of art. Speed the plough, and with manly vigor urge on the tiller of the soil, the man who is wedded to the soil, the being who is riveted to the soil — show him improvement, and wealth, and fortune before him, and thus you will promote the great cause of agriculture and domestic tranquility.

Will you permit me to call up a flattering reminiscence of myself? It may be in bad taste for a man to praise himself, but I maintain that in a Republic, where the men are equal, he who claims to be a public benefactor deserves the merit of the name. Half a century has gone by since my humble services in that generous cause of agriculture were performed in the establishment of a society offering premiums for the cultivation of wool. It was established with a view to the good

of the woolen manufactures. At that time, our manufactures were in the most depressed state possible. I gave a yearly premium for the improvement of sheep and domestic fabrics, and presented to Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, the first premium fabric ever known in America. The glorious old author of the Declaration of Independence received it most cordially. It was made into a waistcoat, and he wore it on the grand levee of the 4th of July, 1805. The institution lasted nine years. At its commencement, the sheep of the country scarcely deserved the name. They could hardly be called wool-bearing animals—more properly hair. At the expiration of the institution, and the lapse of nine years, there was shorn from a ewe lamb of one year old, eleven pounds of wool, nine inches in length. Well, that is an old story, my friends, but it did good in its day, and the old man who was the author of it altogether upon his own hook, can proudly lay his hand upon his heart and say, my poor services never cost humanity a tear, or my country a farthing. (Applause.)

But I have lived to see great changes in time and in my country. The reminiscences of my long life embrace events, men and things, the most glorious that ever adorned the history of the world. And you, Pennsylvania! and you, Philadelphia! that I remember so long ago, let me call up a little incident, trivial in itself; but all that relates to the great and good hath weight in every American bosom. I speak of the arrival of the government here in 1790. And there was the parade, to welcome, the man of the age, the hero of the day, the Father of his country. Down Front street we came; and here, ladies, there was a little incident happened, which I have cherished in the memory of long years as one of the touching reminiscences in the life and history of the beloved Washington. A lady promised her little boy that if he would be a very good little fellow he should see the great man. Well, the procession advanced; Proctor's brass artillery shook Market street; the shouts of the people rent the air; every window and house-top was filled. On came the procession! The little fellow became anxious, and called

to his mother, "Mother, mother, where is he? Where can I see him?" "There my child, look at that magnificent person upon the white charger." Governor Mifflin was upon one side, and General Walter Stuart upon the other. The little fellow, amazed, said, "Why, mother, that is a man!" The dear boy expected to have seen a monster. Well, if he is living now he is a grey-headed grandsire, like myself; but there are many who, in those ancient days, were carried by the mothers to the presence of Washington, that he might lay his hand on their heads; for they esteemed it an omen of good to the child's life.

Now, you know the influence of Washington in olden times. Now, you know the reverence, the delight, which all felt in his presence—the overflowing gratitude which attended him everywhere. These are proud reminiscences to us Americans. Those who glory in the memory of the Father of his country, feel delight in hearing these old stories of the reverence which their fathers felt for him whose memory they now revere.

America saw grand spectacles in the great man's life. See him surrendering his power. See him take the laurels from his brow and cast them at the feet of the constituted authorities. See him bow that honored head before whom empires had bowed, and claim the privilege of returning to his home as a private citizen. See him forgetting the amount of his services and saying, "I take nothing for what I have done for my country, for glory and independence are beyond the treasures of the earth." (Applause.) And then, my friends, when he had laid down that authority which lives not only in the law, but in the hearts of an empire, he retired to Mount Vernon to devote himself to the pursuit of agriculture. Every moment of his honored life was devoted to something useful to his country or humanity. He chose the plough as the occupation of his latter days. He gave an impulse to the cause of agriculture by his illustrious example; and thousands flocked to that hallowed spot to see the great problem solved that a man could serve his country without ambition and without reward. (Applause.) Had

you seen him on his farm, (as I have a thousand times,) in his plain clothes, entirely unattended, taking down the fences or the bars, superintending his workmen, often taking a tool and showing them how the operation in hand should be done, you would say that in the modern Cincinnatus you beheld one even greater than had he been the modern Cæsar.

Gentlemen, this glorious beginning is destined (as we say in our country,) to “go ahead.” Beyond doubt, the example which has been set at this place will be followed throughout our country. A noble example it is. It is one of those great incidents which frequently attract the attention and the admiration of the American people. We are said to be governed by impulses—sometimes wrong, but oftener right. Now let the influence of “speeding the plough”—the impulse of encouraging domestic economy and rural occupations—spread far and wide in the land. Let those who go from this august festival to their respective neighborhoods, tell the tale of what they have seen; let them exhibit the magnificent prospect which opens before us.

And, my friends, should we be involved in trouble—should difficulties arise, and America once more have to unfurl the flag of defiance and defence, what will not be the value of all these resources? We could better fight an hundred wars now, than we could fight one in the gloomy and desolate days of the Revolution, or even of 1812. Look at the improvements of the country. How long would it take you now to bring 10,000 or 20,000 men from the interior to the tide-water of Pennsylvania? Not as long as it would have taken you, in olden time, to bring twenty men. With the vast facilities of transportation which you have, you could now convey artillery enough to batter down any wall. What a comparison with the wretched resources and meagre facilities which you then possessed. It cannot be so any more. We will not go backwards. My friends, “on” is the word now.

Now let me say a single word before I conclude. Most people are content with one religion, and if an individual is faithful to that, it is pretty well, but I have *two*; I have a

religion of Christianity, and a religion of the Revolution. Therefore, in all my public addresses, amid all the varieties of those to whom I have spoken publicly for two generations, I have always called up the story of those revolutionary times. The sun shines sweetly on you now, my countrymen, but remember that there was a bitter storm at Valley Forge. You glory in your liberties; you run and riot in prosperity—remember the days of '76. Bear in mind the services and sufferings of those who made you what you are; drop a tear to their memory, and transmit their fame to the remotest generation. And you, Pennsylvania—you who have the temple of Independence here in your bosom on the one side, and Valley Forge on the other—go to those decayed and memorable instances which are left of that ancient encampment—go and mark there *prædium libertatis*—the price of liberty. See what it costs, and remember with undying gratitude the names of those who won for you so much honor in those trying times—the gallant Cadwalader, and Mifflin, and Muhlenberg, and Heister, and Hartley, of York—cherish their memories, and perpetuate their fame. And, my friends, do as they did in ancient days. Then it was the habit to lead up the children to the statues of the great men and benefactors of the country, saying, “Look there, my children, those are the men who have made your land what it is; and the impress of those marble figures was made indelibly upon their hearts.” I must now, my friends, bid you a kind adieu. And when I say “farewell,” it is a valedictory; I shall see you no more. But I carry with me to my distant home the warmest impressions of the kindness and hospitality with which I have been honored, and I offer my humble prayer—the prayer of an old American, whose destinies have been of no common character—that it may please Providence to protect and preserve you and our beloved country. Adieu, my friends and countrymen; be free, be prosperous, be happy, and let the Republic be immortal.

Long-continued applause followed the conclusion of Mr. Custis' address.

The following was the next toast:—

“*The Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture*—The first Agricultural Society established on the continent of America. Fruitful in its labors, and broad in its influence; it is our pride to follow in the steps of so illustrious a parent.

The President of the Philadelphia Society, Daniel Landreth, Esq., requested Hon. William M. Meredith, to respond to this toast, which he did in a very lively and humorous style, eliciting repeated shouts of laughter. Mr. M. (who stood at so great a distance from the reporters’ table as to be at times very indistinctly heard,) said: Mr. President and fellow-citizens—Being the first *practical agriculturist*, I believe, that has been called upon to express his sentiments, I shall, of course, endeavor to confine myself to the question of agriculture somewhat in its details. (Laughter.) Indeed, the gentlemen who have preceded me have exhausted most of the other subjects which form the general topics of discussion on occasions of this kind. The *patriotism*, sir, was so thoroughly exhausted by our two worthy Governors—of Pennsylvania and New Jersey—that, as you all saw when you called upon the Governors of other States, who might be present, none presented themselves, simply because nothing has been left on the subject of patriotism for anybody to say.

Now, I came rather prepared to speak upon another topic, in regard to which I must complain of my friend, the Mayor—that is, “The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture.” Well, sir, by some accident, (for I cannot believe it was intentional in him,) he took the topic from me. He has exhausted it, and I have nothing more to say of that society than that it is seventy-one years old, and that all that he said in regard to its merit is true and correct. (Laughter.)

But there is one subject, which I am mortified to see, should, in an assemblage of this kind, have been so long overlooked, and which appears to me to deserve attention. We have witnessed, with great admiration—at least I have—

the arrangements for this exhibition of the cattle, the horses, and the other stock. I think, sir, that it requires as much genius and skill, as well as zeal and energy, to superintend those arrangements successfully, as almost any other matter in which the human mind can be occupied; and while I understand that it is to the President of this Society much merit is due for the arrangements to which I refer, I have been a little surprised that no particular notice has been taken of those merits by my predecessors. They have neglected to return those thanks which I am proud now (and I am sure that I speak the unanimous feeling of those who hear me,) to render to you. (Applause.)

It is in human skill that at last we ought to find our greatest pride as we find our best consequences. What would be your Herfordshires, and your Suffolks, and your *Barkshires*, (you must excuse me if I call them wrongly, for I am rather old fashioned, and not quite up to the modern style,) what would be your Blackhawks, and your Eclipses, and your Henrys, without the skill and the science of man to arrange them properly for exhibition? Now, sir, England may be proud of her hunters and her race-horses; Holland may justly boast of her cattle; other countries of other things. The forest of Ardennes (I think it was,) made boast of its wild boar; but we are more proud of having among us a *Wilder*. (Long continued laughter.)

Now, sir, in speaking of boars [*bores*,] we are not allowed in Philadelphia (as you know, sir, or as you will know when you know us a little better,) to have any such thing as set speeches at a dinner table. The practice elsewhere is different. We know that in the place from which you come, it is one of the best occasions for Ciceronian orations and the highest spices of eloquence. We are not permitted to indulge in such efforts, and we must take things as they offer.

I have forcibly brought to my recollection on this occasion, an address that was delivered on the occasion of your last meeting, by one of your most eminent citizens, whom I am sorry not to see here to-day — a man distinguished not only

for oratory, but as a scholar, as a gentleman, and in every capacity in which a man can be respected by his fellow-citizens—known over the whole Union. The great central fact which struck me—the great central fact which blazed in the empyrean of his discourse—was the startling fact that we have among us *thirty millions of pigs!* (Tremendous laughter.) He regards it merely as an outside fact; he treats it as nothing but the token of the improvement of agriculture; he looks at it in a sort of *Cincinnati* view. (Great laughter.)

To us, who are a ruminating people, and not a talking people—which, as I have said before, you will find to be a characteristic of ours after you shall know us better—to us, who, therefore, are disposed to look a little deeper into things, this fact has a rather sublime significance. Thirty millions of pigs are at this moment—I will not say wandering about us—but, as it were, besieging us; they are upon us. That, sir, is the *statistical* fact to which our friend, to whom I have referred, called your attention; but he failed to notice the *scientific* fact which lay below it, and which we are assured of by the speculators in, or rather the cultivators of, natural history, to wit: that among the whole thirty millions of pigs there are not two tails that are curled in the same way. (Great merriment.) What astonishing sameness, and at the same time diversity, characterizes the works of nature! Think of it for a moment, sir. If you can bring your attention from the scene which is around you, look for an instant at this fact which I have stated, and wonder at the wisdom with which nature has been created. Thirty millions of pigs, all of the same race, yet each pig individualized by his own identity, and characterized by his own affections and tastes, selecting his own mud-hole, seeing the wind in his own way, and prognosticating the weather for himself, (laughter,) separate from all other races—not cats nor dogs, not running on a parallel line, as it were, with dogs—coinciding with them in nothing, “differing in their lives and divided in their deaths,” yet *after* death—(and upon that solemn subject, particularly when we have among

us so many bishops, I should not like to enter into any discussion; trembling philosophy must pause when she comes to consider that question, and vainly she attempts to strain her vision into the dim and mysterious regions beyond,)—yet, after death, I say, it is not possible (it is a mere surmise, and ought to be taken as such,) that they do occasionally meet in the same sausage? (Shouts of laughter.)

But, sir, you will pardon me for saying that I did not come here to speak of pigs. I have been led away by the brilliancy of the orator to whom I have referred. I did not come here to speak on that subject at all. I came to speak of this ancient Society, which has been better spoken of already than I can speak of it. Still we may observe, sir, how vast has been the change which has been made in all agriculture since the year 1785, when that Society was established. One can hardly realize that it is the same science or the same art that is carried on. You will observe, sir, that the first command that we have—(I need not quote the authority, sir, because I am happy to have observed that you have exhibited a great deal of familiarity with the source to which I am about to refer, which renders unnecessary any citation)—the first command was that “man should live by the sweat of his brow.” That is a figure of speech for labor, and it shows (in as much as he is to get everything by exchanging labor,) that labor and not money was the great originally created medium of exchange, and of course, the less a man can pay away of it, the greater is his capital; (laughter)—and this only proves the old established proverb, which says that “the rich are generally lazy,” by demonstrating that the lazy are always rich. (Renewed laughter.)

This being the case, it was natural that in agriculture, as in all other arts, the great improvement should be in saving labor. They have carried machinery now to a point which would astonish any of the venerable fathers of this Society, to whose toast I am now replying. If Judge Peters,—and I mention him because all venerate his name and revere his memory,—if Judge Peters, a practical agriculturist, who had three hundred acres at Belmont, in this neighborhood,

and who, I believe, never failed to get from it a supply of chestnuts sufficient for his family, (laughter,) — if he could now see the machinery that is brought to the cultivation and enrichment of the land — if he could see the machine ploughs, the machine reapers, the machine mowers, the machine threshers, — every process, in fact, from putting the grain in the ground, down, almost, to putting it in our mouths, as being carried on by machinery — and now it is to be done, not only by machinery, but by steam, — he would understand very well that we are in the true course of following out the dictates of — (I differ from Gov. Pollock,) — not our industry, but our idleness. The ancients said that he who made two blades of grass grow where one grew before, was greater than he who founded a city. Why? Because it was a deal more labor to found a city than to make two blades of grass grow. (Laughter.) Besides, it would have been nothing to make two blades of grass grow with double the labor; the meaning was with the same labor to increase the product. Having gone to this extent, I say our fathers would be astonished at the progress which has been made in this direction by humanity.

Thus stands agriculture at the present day. But the advance is going on. We shall step from improvement to improvement, until agriculture, like the other sciences, will necessarily have had its day. A little explanation will make this obvious. Our chemists have analyzed both the plants, and the animals, and the earth. We are no longer in the dark. For instance, we will suppose there is some individual whose backbone wants a little stiffening — an uncommon case in this quarter, sir. Chemistry tells him that he wants a particular quantity of phosphate of lime, I think. How does he get it? Why, sir, you have to take that phosphate of lime and put it in the earth; then you sow the wheat; then you take it out of the earth, and it must pass through a variety of processes — reaping, threshing, grinding, &c.; you have your machines working away at it by steam — (I acknowledge that you have reduced already all the peasantry of your country to one engineer, and a stoker for each farm, so that a man

with his eyes shut cannot tell whether he is on a farm or a steamboat) — you must put the phosphate of lime in the ground and coax it out with wheat, and reap it, and thresh it, and grind it, knead it, bake it, and then cut it into slices and put in your mouth.

The next great inventor, — I hope it may not be you, sir, because I think immortality of that kind is not what you desire — will look to saving all these intermediate processes of labor, and putting the phosphate of lime right into the man's mouth. (Laughter.) Like Columbus with the egg, the simplicity of the thing will be so great, that every body will wonder that it was not thought of sooner. In medicine we have acted upon this principle for centuries. When the doctor wants to administer a little mineral of some sort, some calomel, or magnesia, or anything of that kind, he does not go about planting seed, and reaping a crop, and then making it into bread, but he gives it to you at once; he pops it right down your throat; he thrusts the magnesia right into your gullet, and it will do what it was intended to do. (Laughter.) Now, sir, they will apply that to food. I am sorry to see, that as to my views on these topics my friends are not disposed to take them seriously. Let me suppose another case. A mother, for instance, has come here. She has left a little infant at home, who, lacking the maternal current of nutrition, requires to have a supply of pap. There is a cow to be kept, grass to be cultivated, and the cow to be milked; and then there is the wheat that goes into the pap. I think wheat goes into it; I am not quite sure. (Laughter.) All these processes must be gone through with. Now, sir, when this principle shall be rightly applied, then the mother will come away to the banquet of this sort without hesitation, leaving a little guano tied to the end of a pocket handkerchief for her infant to suck. (Great Laughter.) We may imagine, sir, what may be the character of the banquet which we shall then have. I do not mean to express the wish for it, because I am content with things as they are. I am rather conservative; I do not enter into these questions of progress; I go for things as they are, and I am content to be fed as we have been. (Laughter.)

Therefore, I hope it will be some remote successor of yours who will preside at a banquet of this kind. The first course will be a phosphote of lime and carbonate of magnesia; there will be a side dish of super-phosphate of iron, and a sort of *omelette soufflé* of gluten. (Laughter.) That banquet, it is to be hoped, will not produce so many speeches as have been inflicted upon you to-day; for my own part, I hope at least I may be spared. The first toast announced will probably be, "The memory of agriculture and the other obsolete sciences." (Laughter.)

[Amid long continued laughter and applause, the speaker resumed his seat.]

The following letter from the Hon. R. C. Winthrop of Massachusetts, was then read by the President.

BOSTON, Oct. 6, 1856.

HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER,

President of the U. S. Agricultural Society:

My Dear Sir.—It is with sincere regret that I find myself compelled to abandon the hope of being present at the Agricultural Banquet on the 10th inst.

In addition to the lively interest which I should have taken in the occasion personally, I had relied on fulfilling the trust imposed upon me by my colleagues, of representing the "old Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture," and of offering in their behalf to the United States Society a renewed assurance of co-operation and sympathy in the great objects for which both are associated.

It would have afforded me much pleasure to perform this service in the city of Philadelphia, which—besides all the other claims which it has upon our respect and affection, as the birthplace of great events and as the burial place of great men—presents a peculiar feature of interest for this occasion, as having been the cradle of the very earliest association in the cause of American agriculture.

Massachusetts may be permitted to remember, with pride, that she herself furnished the original Secretary of that time-honored association, in the person of one of her sons, whose

name will always be a synonyme for a good farmer and an honest man—TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Once more let me assure you of my deep regret that the state of my engagements and of my health does not permit me to be with you on so interesting and attractive an occasion; and let me beg you to make my respectful acknowledgements and apologies to the Society over which you so honorably and worthily preside.

I venture to place at your disposal the subjoined sentiment, and remain, dear sir, with great respect and regard, very faithfully, your obliged friend and servant,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

"The Farmers of Pennsylvania and of the United States. — May they adopt and steadily pursue such a policy in regard both to Agriculture and to every other American interest, as shall prevent our beloved country from ever being clothed in weeds."

After the above letter and the accompanying toast had been read, the President said :

I have the honor to announce that we have with us the representative of an illustrious ancestor of New England, I might say, who for many years, (about twenty I think,) was an officer in the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, and who, the past season, has had the opportunity of visiting the great universal Exhibition at Paris. I introduce to you the HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr.

Mr Quincy then spoke as follows :

Fellow Citizens: Perhaps there never was a more unjust accusation made against a man than was made by the gentleman who preceded me, who declared that in Boston after dinner, we always have a specimen of Ciceronian eloquence. I can assure you, gentlemen, that if Mr. Winthrop, who signed the letter, which has been read by the President, had had the honor of addressing you, you might have had a specimen of that eloquence, but as the gentleman said concerning the pigs, none of our tales are told exactly in the same way, (laughter) I fear, therefore, I shall not be able to give you that specimen of Ciceronian eloquence which you might expect after his accusation.

But really, Mr. President, I wish, in rising to address this assembly, to say that I possess the great advantage that one of my ancestors had, who, a hundred and one years ago, came from Boston to Philadelphia for the purpose of making a speech. It seems at that time that the Province of Massachusetts Bay had some thoughts, or intended, indeed, to take Crown Point ; and the great question then, as it is now, in all these great movements was, how will Pennsylvania go ? It was supposed then, as it is now, that the Keystone State was to be the settler State. (Applause.) My ancestor came here and had occasion to address the legislature of Pennsylvania, but being like his successor, a very modest man, he called upon a member to assist him, and that member happened to be no less than a runaway apprentice from Boston, Benjamin Franklin. (Great applause.) What was the worst of it all, this Benjamin Franklin tells us in his autobiography that, being consulted by Mr. Quincy upon this subject, he (Franklin) dictated his speech for him, and not only dictated his speech for him, but he put it down in his autobiography, so that all mankind might forever know that he did not make the speech that he addressed to the Pennsylvanians one hundred years ago. That speech, happily, was very successful. He came here to ask for what we call material assistance, and he received a donation of ten thousand pounds in order to carry on the war against Crown Point. But at that time the Quaker influence was very powerful in Pennsylvania, as I believe it is still. They were very unwilling that any of their money should be expended in any articles of war. They had no intention of contributing anything to the destruction of mankind. The bill was passed, however, and the £10,000 were granted, upon condition that they should be expended in the purchase of wheat or some other grain. Dr. Franklin says it was all spent in the purchase of provisions ; but tradition says, after they obtained the grant, they consulted the Doctor upon the subject, whether some of it could not be appropriated to the purchase of warlike ammunition ; and upon looking carefully over the bill, said the Doctor, powder comes in grain. This bill provides that you should expend the money either

for wheat or some other grain. Now, powder is not wheat, but there is no sort of reason in the world why you should not expend a part of this money for gunpowder. Now that, I think, was a great agricultural discovery. (Laughter.)

I should like, Mr. President, to ask the agriculturists here a question. You know, sir, that with us whenever there is a question, which no mortal Yankee can answer or *guess* at, we always say, that is a thing that would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer. I should like to propound this question to agriculturists here, whether this agricultural discovery of Dr. Franklin, about grain, rose from his having been brought up in New England, or having been brought up in Pennsylvania, or whether it was that the good seed fell upon good ground, and that he had an opportunity of making this great agricultural discovery for the benefit of his native State.

You have, Mr. President, kindly alluded to the fact of my having been present at the great Agricultural Exhibition which recently took place at Paris. I would that it were in my power to convey to you an adequate idea of the splendor of that pageant, the most splendid perhaps, that was ever given in honor of agriculture. As you entered the magnificent building which covered acres of ground, you found in the centre a garden laid out with trees, fruits, and flowers, all subjects for competition. Under the long and extended galleries the cattle were ranged. More than a thousand cattle were under one roof. The various articles that were offered to competition amounted to more than nine thousand, and more than thirteen hundred head of cattle, of forty different breeds, were exhibited. Every thing that could be done was done to render this exhibition a splendid pageant. The arrangements were such that it appeared rather like a drawing room than an exhibition.

I wish I had the time to give you some little account of perhaps the most honorable and one of the most politic acts that the present great Emperor of France ever performed. I should like very much to give you an account (as it seems to be a very interesting subject to the audience) of the controversy that arose between the pigs of England and the pigs of

France. The pigs of England appeared fat and comfortable—the real idealization of a certain Prince, who declared that there was but one gentleman in England and he was a hog. (Laughter.) The pigs of France, upon the other hand, were tall, long legged fellows, who took very good care to get their own living; and the end of the matter was that one of these French pigs carried off the first premium. (Laughter.)

But perhaps you would like to know—I know all Americans would, what part America took in the great exhibition. From the summit of the various pinnacles of this building were displayed the flags of every nation that contributed to it, and among the rest was the star spangled banner. (Loud Applause.)

It was a long time before I could find out what part America took in the exhibition. We had no cattle, and as they called McCormick's Reaper a *French* American invention, they would not even allow us the benefit of that. I met, however, with a great friend of America, Mr. Vattemere, and he told me that when this exhibition was first organized, the Minister of the interior came to him and expressed a very great regret that they could not have the banner of America displayed, because there was no exhibition of any of our agricultural products. Upon that hint Mr. Vattemere went to work and made an exhibition—but such an exhibition, I doubt whether any American ever dreamed of.

In the first place, there was Georgia, represented by about eight or ten pounds of rice. There was South Carolina, represented by about as many pounds of cotton. There was Vermont, represented by some native woods, cut in the form of books, with the bark upon the back of them. There was Connecticut, represented by a quantity of wooden ware, pails, lemon squeezers, and cocoa-nut shell dippers. Pennsylvania had no representation at all. But as to the great agricultural State of New York, it was represented by two bottles, one of which contained the oil of winter-green, and the other the essence of peppermint.

At the conclusion of the exhibition, Mr. Vattamere, who is as true an American as any Frenchman could be, came to me

with his face radiant with delight, and said: "*You laugh at my exhibicione, but I have got von gold medall, two silver medall and four honorable mentions.*" The rice took the first, and for the honor of the State of New York, the essence of peppermint took the last. So much for our contributions to the great World's exhibition in honor of agriculture. I mention it here in the hope that whenever again there may be such a call for the agriculturalists of the world to assemble, the United States will make a suitable response.

Mr. President, we have all heard, I suppose, as the gentleman who preceded me has said, quite enough of patriotism; but I cannot help alluding to one fact connected with the agricultural community, and that is the vast power and influence that they must ever command. "It is not" as Burke says, "those who make all the noise that are the only inhabitants of the field." We have, I believe, by the census, 24,000 lawyers, and we have 2,400,000 freemen who earn their subsistence by their labor upon the soil. And, sir, gentlemen have told us that men ought to be contented to be farmers, and not be ambitious. I should like to know, Mr. President, what position is a better vaulting ground for ambition than that of the farmer? We have had many Presidents distinguished for a great variety of reasons, but sir, they all of them, just before their election or afterwards, have been farmers.

There, sir, was the farmer of Mount Vernon, and the farmer of Monticello, the farmer of Ashland, and the farmer of the Hermitage, the farmer of Marshfield, and the farmer of Lindenwald; and even now, the whole country is in an uproar concerning the comparative merits of the bachelor farmer of Wheatland, and the golden farmer of Mariposa. (Great applause.)

Far be it from me to introduce any thing political upon this occasion, but if I may be permitted, I will conclude by simply giving you a sentiment:

"The great Agricultural interests! May they so manage the farm of this Union, as never to let any root of bitterness spring up amongst them."

The next toast was as follows :

“The State of New York! Her agricultural resources are surpassed only by her commercial enterprise. May the development and progress of both correspond to her motto, ‘Excelsior.’”

The HON. A. B. CONGER, of New York, then responded as follows :

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen :—Called upon to respond to the toast which has just been announced by the President of your Society, in the absence of gentlemen better known to you all, and better gifted to speak of the agricultural interests of the Empire State, I regret that I am obliged to preface the few remarks which I have to make, with the confession of my great inability to represent those vast interests. But I am relieved to some extent of this responsibility, when I find a more honorable mention made here, in the City of Philadelphia, by the Agricultural Society of the Union, of the Agricultural Society of my native State, than was made at the great exhibition at Paris, of which you have just heard. I rejoice to know that our position is appreciated here, and that our efforts in the advancement of agricultural interests are duly acknowledged. With sorrow I should have hid my face, as no doubt the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Quincy) did, unless he turned away with either an expression of surprise, or an ill concealed laugh, when I saw that the Empire State of the Union, known by her motto, “Excelsior,” was represented at the exhibition only by the essence of peppermint. I trust that, through the friendly auspices of this Society, not only this, but all the other agricultural societies representing our sister States, will have a more honorable and a more creditable representation in the next World’s Fair. (Applause.)

Mr. President, as one desirous to tread in the footsteps of one so eminent as an agriculturist, although it must be with a faltering step, yet with a willingness to learn, I cannot withhold the expression of wonder which I have experienced in witnessing this exhibition. I doubt whether there are many Americans at heart, who could withhold an expression of honest pride, as in surveying the countless productions gathered

together in this immense area, they have witnessed the trophies of American skill applied to American agriculture. Go with me, and your pulse will be quickened, as you cast your eye upon that machine, which a few years ago startled the old world, and made them acknowledge that American ingenuity had produced the most successful reaper known. (Applause.) That triumph to the inventive genius of the age, is presented here by one who was a son of the Old Dominion, but who has now sought his home far from the centre point of her old territorial possessions, with no divided allegiance, either to his native or adopted State. He brings it here as he brought it before the world, a proud effort of his genius in behalf of American agriculture.

Again, a son of Massachusetts has produced what, in my judgment, will work a great change in the adaptation of the principles of scientific mechanics to the progress of the plow. Our motto, in our ignorance of those principles, was once, "God speed the plow," but now it is, "science has sped the plow." The name of Knox, perhaps never yet mentioned in so large an audience as this, as eminent in this department of mechanics, deserves to be remembered and honored throughout the land by every man who, either for himself or for his laborers, desires to see his plowing managed in a skilful, easy, and expeditious manner. With great pride, as a citizen of New York, and a member of her State Agricultural Society, I will say to you, that one, whose heart led him to follow onward in the footsteps of Washington, in his desire for an agricultural life and the repose of a rural homestead, under the wise counsels of his father, crossed the Atlantic a few years ago, while he was yet a mere youth, and brought back from the herds in which Britain delights, the choicest specimens of beef maturing Durhams, and has exhibited the evidence of his skill and of his judgment, to the delight of thousands at this exhibition. If time permitted me, I would like to make honorable mention also, of many other citizens who have done much to advance the interests of Agriculture. I should like, above all, to say to our friend from South Carolina, that we hold in great esteem that daring spirit of his that ventured to

the northern slopes of the Himilayas, in search of some evidence of his theory in regard to the physiological laws of breeding, and who was the first of all to bring within the vision of civilized man, the Cashmere goat, whose progeny you have witnessed here, doubtless, with great delight. (Applause.) But I must pause in making further mention of the efforts made by our noble and patriotic citizens to advance the cause we all have so much at heart. Introduced as they are, under the auspices of this and kindred societies, and stimulated as they are by your favor, Mr. President, and the aid of your society, they appear here at this time with the proud consciousness that they come as countrymen of Washington and American citizens, to lay these specimens of their skill upon the common altar of their country. Let no man speak to us hereafter of the possibility that the national peace may be endangered from any result that may follow from political interference with it. With the agriculturist the country is safe. Upon his aid and support it must always rely for its safety and permanency. (Applause.)

Mr. President, allow me to suggest, seeing as we do, the great advance made in the department of agriculture from year to year, that we should be false to ourselves, if we did not consider that the future destiny of American agriculture will be the proudest that ever graced that of any nation. When the intelligence gained here to-day has been sent to the four quarters of our broad continent, when mind is stimulated to its highest pitch in its natural ardor to promote the interests of the farmer, when gentlemen, who have made satisfactory and scientific experiments, can talk to you about the introduction of the Chinese sugar millet into the Northern States, and that it is capable of producing four hundred gallons of syrup to the acre — when modern science reveals the extreme possibility that, with a little aid to be derived from some future Arkwright, flax, like cotton, can be spun at the North, and shipped to all parts of the world, what a glorious destiny may we not predict for the future of American agriculture! We are lost in amazement in view of the glorious destiny that awaits us in the coming time. The products of our skill and enter-

prize, will ere long have a world for a market, and American skill and enterprize be appreciated and richly rewarded everywhere.

And now, sir, if I may undertake to represent the sentiment of the Society for whom I speak, I will close, by giving you the following sentiment :

“The Agricultural prosperity of these United States, the first fruits of Constitutional liberty. It is the basis, support and surest pledge of the perpetuity of our institutions.” — (Applause.)

In response to an invitation from the President, Judge Robeson, President of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, spoke as follows :

He said that he rose with great diffidence to respond for the State of New Jersey upon this occasion ; but New Jersey never failed to do her duty from the time that tried men’s souls until now, and her sons were always ready to take the part assigned them, whether it was in the battle fields or in the fields where they cultivated their grain and scattered their seed. (Applause.) Neither by education, talent or practice, was he able to enchain the attention of an audience like this and hold them willing auditors. He felt proud of the honor, and he claimed no higher distinction than that of being a farmer and the son of a farmer. He represented a State where they were all farmers, and though it was called the sand-bank State, yet she had done as much in proportion to her population, within ten years, to improve agriculture, as any other State in the Union. Her sons were the descendants of those, who, in olden times, succeeded in all they undertook, and who, in the days of the Revolution, contended for the principle that eventually triumphed, that there should be “no taxation without representation.” A sheaf of wheat and corn was the motto of New Jersey in the olden time, which showed that even at that day due honor was paid to agriculture. He hoped then, for the honor of New Jersey, that she would not now come out second best in the premiums to be awarded to-day by this Society. He came here not to speak, for he had no idea that any remarks were expected from him ; but the State of New Jersey had been called upon, and he felt him-

self in honor bound to respond, from the fact that he was the descendant of those who had for five generations lived in New Jersey, that his father died President of the Agricultural Society of that State more than thirty years ago, and that he himself in his humble person had the honor of raising, more than twenty years ago, more than one hundred bushels of corn to the acre. His earliest lessons were those that taught him to remember the honor and dignity due to the man who tills the soil; and he believed that the appellation of an independent, intelligent and industrious farmer was one of the greatest compliments that could be bestowed upon a man. He would say one thing more, and then he would relieve their patience. He only wished to say that, as in the days that tried men's souls, New Jersey stood side by side in the struggles of the Revolution, so, notwithstanding all that had been said, if ever the cry of disunion should be raised, the farmers of New Jersey, and, if it was necessary, the President of their Society at their head, would come forward and evince their love of the Union by their action. (Applause.)

The President then stated that, after the next toast and the response thereto, the premiums would be announced. As in old time the best wine was saved till the last, so now he had reserved the sentiment to the Ladies. He would give—

“The Mother of our Race—If she lost us some of the fruits of the garden of Eden, and caused our expulsion from Paradise, she has made ample compensation in providing daughters enough to make a Paradise of all the world.”

“A seedling sprung from Adam's side,
A most celestial shoot,
Became of Paradise the pride,
And bore a world of fruit.”

The gentleman who was expected to respond to this sentiment not being present, at the request of the President the audience joined in singing “Auld Lang Syne.”

The President then announced that the premiums would be awarded; and they were read accordingly by Mr. Stockwell, reporter for the *Boston Journal*, who kindly consented thus to aid the Secretary, who was engaged in the field duties.

LIST OF DELEGATES AND GUESTS.

The delegations and guests which honored the exhibition with their presence, generally, participated in the festivities of the Banquet. Herewith, we insert those which appeared on the Register of Visitors :—

PENNSYLVANIA.—His Excellency Gov. Pollock, Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, His Honor Mayor Vaux, and members of the Councils, Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, Ex-Gov. Porter, David Landreth, President, and a large delegation from the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, Gen. Patterson, Gen. Cadwallader, (Messrs. McMichael, Harding, Rice, and other Editors of the Philadelphia Press,) Drs. Elwyn, Fisher, Brinckle, Kennedy, and Emerson, P. R. Freas, John Rice, Anthony Newbold, J. McGowan, C. W. Harrison, most of the gentlemen whose names are borne on the list of local officers, Dr. James A. McCrea, William Stavely, James C. Connell, Adrian Connell, J. S. Williams, President and Delegates from Bucks County Society ; Geo. F. Roberts, Secretary Montgomery Agricultural Society, A. Bevans, I. D. Streeper, Delegates ; Samuel Yoke, President Farmers and Mechanics Institute, Northampton County ; Geo. W. Yates, Secretary, James Shoemaker, Evan Slough, W. Firmstone, Delegates ; Geo. W. Holmes, Samuel C. Willits, I. M. Williams, Charles R. King, Charles Norris, Amos E. Kapp, Vice President State Agricultural Society, E. H. Titler, Loyd Jones, Henry T. Darlington, I. Knabb ; H. Green, H. S. Evans, Enos Benner, L. H. Gause, Samuel Roberts, H. R. Noll, William Badger, Daniel Webster, Isaac W. Van See, E. B. Moore, Nicholas Jones, J. K. McCurdy, F. S. Boas, President and Delegates from Berks County Agricultural Society, Samuel Emlen, Farm Journal.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—John C. Chambers, F. L. Golding, A. G. Summer, Delegates from State Agricultural Society.

GEORGIA.—James Comak, Secretary Georgia State Agricultural Society, Richard Peters, I. F. Waring, Robert Thomas, D. Redmond, Robert Battey, Delegates from Southern Central Agricultural Society.

NEW YORK.—Hon. John A. King, T. J. Faxon, President New York State Agricultural Society, Edward G. Faile, Samuel Thorne and Dr. Herman Wendell, Vice Presidents New York State Agricultural Society, Col. L. G. Morris, Ex-President New York State Agricultural Society, H. S. Olcott, G. E. Waring, Jr., John M. Bixby, Delegates from American Institute, C. S. Wainwright, Executive Committee New York State Agricultural Society, L. H. Tucker, Editor Albany Cultivator, Hon. George Vail, Ex-President New York State Agricultural Society, Capt. Watson, Jonathan Thorne, I. McGrane, Jr., J. N. Holmes, Charles Bathgate, Hon. A. B. Conger, Delegate State Ag. Society, Haverstraw, A. P. Cumings, D. M. Reese, Delegates from American Institute New York, Geo. J. Pampelley,

Solon Robinson, Joseph Harris, Editor *Genesee Farmer*, M. P. Parish, Editor *Plow, Loom and Anvil*; W. V. Stuart, Editor *New York Times*, Dr. Underhill, John G. Bergen, Hon. John Jay, S. R. Chapman, R. C. McCormick.

LOUISIANA.—George S. Guion, and others.

MARYLAND.—Col. Anthony Kimmell, Charles B. Calvert, J. Howard McHenry, Ramsay McHenry, William H. Lease, Robert Bowie, Maryland Agricultural Society, Samuel Sands, Editor *American Farmer*.

DELAWARE.—His Excellency Gov. Causey, Dr. J. W. Thomson, John Jones, George Jepper Norris, Edward Tatnall, and others.

NEW JERSEY.—His Excellency Gov. Price, Hon. Wm. P. Robeson, President State Agricultural Society, J. H. Frazee, Secretary State Agricultural Society, Gen. Irick, Wm. Reid, Isaac R. Connell, William P. Roberts, James Burtis, Daniel Willis, William Parry, Geo. Hartshorne, Vice President N. J. State Agricultural Society, Orrin Pharo, J. C. Ridgway, Arthur V. Conover, C. M. Saxton, Edward Bettle, A. S. Barber, Thomas C. Knight, L. E. Berckmans, A. Millar.

OHIO.—Thomas Brown, (editor *Ohio Farmer*), Col. Webb, B. Stedman, Thomas W. Ladd, C. W. Clark, J. T. Warder, W. E. Ide.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Josiah Quincy, Jr., Simon Brown, C. M. Hovey—Charles L. Flint, John Brooks, William G. Lewis, Ivers Phillips, (Delegates from the State Board of Agriculture)—David Leavitt, George M. Atwater, Gen. T. S. Tyler, Ezra Forristall, Harvey Dodge, Aaron D. Weld, P. Stedman, J. H. Demond.

KENTUCKY.—H. P. Byram, Kentucky State Agricultural Society, L. J. Bradford, Kentucky State Agricultural Society, W. T. Calmes, Fayette County Agricultural Society.

VIRGINIA.—Hon. George W. P. Custis, Ex-Gov. Smith, Col. Ware, John G. Turpin, Union County Agricultural Society, C. F. Taggart, I. T. Dulany, Robert L. Wright.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—W. W. Corcoran, B. B. French, B. O. Taylor, Washington, and others.

RHODE ISLAND.—I. N. Francis, Providence, G. W. Foss, and others.

CONNECTICUT.—H. W. Pitkin, Delegate from State Agricultural Society, J. N. Blakeslee, and others.

ALABAMA.—Thomas W. Phelps.

CALIFORNIA.—J. H. Hill, President of Tonawa Agricultural Society, Simpson Thompson, J. Q. A. Warren, Delegates from State Agricultural Society,

Most of the Judges whose names are borne on the various Committees. were also present at the banquet.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

CATTLE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1. Don Pedro, bull, Durham breed, aged 1 year; raised in Philadelphia; owned by Thomas P. Remington, Philadelphia.

No. 2. Richard Booth, bull, Durham breed, aged 2 years; raised in England; owned by same.

No. 3. Lord Raglan, bull, Durham breed, aged 1 year; raised in Philadelphia; owned by same.

No. 4. Lord Barrington 2d., bull, Durham breed, aged 4 years raised in New York; owned by same.

No. 5. Lady Barrington 6th, heifer, Durham breed, aged 1 year; raised in Philadelphia; owned by same.

No. 6. Flora 2d heifer, Durham breed, aged 2 years; raised in Philadelphia; owned by same.

No. 7. Donna Maria 4th., heifer, Durham breed, aged 2 years; raised in Philadelphia; owned by same.

No. 8. Duchess (of Red Leaf,) heifer, Durham breed, aged 1 year; raised in Philadelphia; owned by same.

No. 9. Lady Barrington 5th., heifer, Durham breed, aged 2 years; raised in Philadelphia; owned by same.

No. 10. Laura, heifer, Durham breed, aged 2 years; raised in Delaware Co. Penn; owned by same.

No. 11. Poppy 3d., heifer, Durham breed, aged 2 years; raised in Philadelphia; owned by same.

No. 12. Beauty of Red Leaf, heifer, Durham breed, aged 6 months; raised in Philadelphia; owned by same.

No. 13. Corn Tassel, calf, Durham breed, aged 2 months; raised in Philadelphia; owned by same.

No. 14. Louis Napoleon, bull, Alderney breed, aged 2 years; raised in Philadelphia; owned by same.

No. 15. Le Couteur 3d., bull, Alderney breed, aged 2 years; raised in Philadelphia; owned by same.

No. 16. Alderney Lady 3d., heifer, Alderney breed, aged 2 years; raised in Philadelphia; owned by same.

No. 17. Louisa 3d., heifer, Alderney breed, aged 2 years; raised in Philadelphia; owned by same.

No. 18 to 25. Heifers, Alderney breed, raised in Philadelphia; owned by same.

Nos. 26 to 35. Working oxen, raised in Connecticut. Owned by Jacob N. Blakeslee, of Connecticut.

No. 36. One yoke of oxen, Devon grade, aged 5 years; raised in Connecticut; owned by same.

No. 37. One yoke of oxen, Devon grade, aged 5 years; raised in Connecticut; owned by Joseph Blakeslee, Connecticut.

No. 38. One yoke of oxen, Devon grade, aged 3 years ; raised in Connecticut ; owned by same.

No. 39. One yoke of oxen, Devon grade, aged 3 years ; raised in Connecticut ; owned by Jacob N. Blakeslee, Conn.

No. 40. Norfolk, bull, Devon breed, aged 3 years ; weight 1250 ; raised in Connecticut ; owned by same.

No 41. Jenny Lind, cow, Devon breed, aged 5 years ; raised in Connecticut ; owned by same.

No. 42. Matchless, cow, Devon breed, aged 6 years ; owned by same.

No. 43. Jessie, cow, Devon breed, aged 2 years ; owned by same.

No. 44. Matchless, cow, Devon breed, aged 1 year ; raised in Connecticut ; owned by same.

No. 45. Young Prince, bull, Devon breed, aged 2 years ; weight 950 ; owned by same.

No 46. Perfection, bull, Devon breed, aged 1 year ; weight 900 ; raised in Connecticut ; owned by same.

No. 47. Fairy, heifer, Devon breed, aged 1 year, raised in Connecticut ; owned by same.

Nos. 48 to 60. Cattle, Devon breed, raised in Connecticut ; owned by same.

No. 61. Lord Barrington, bull, Durham breed, aged 5 years ; raised in Pennsylvania ; owned by Dennis Kelly, Lower Marion Montgomery Co Penn.

No. 62. Delight, cow, Durham breed ; aged 4 years ; raised in Pennsylvania ; owned by same.

No. 63. Delight 2d., cow, Durham breed, aged 4 years ; raised in Pennsylvania ; owned by same.

No. 64. Delight 3d., (cow and calf.) Durham breed, aged 6 years ; raised in Pennsylvania ; owned by same.

No. 65. Beauty, cow, Durham breed, aged 4 years ; raised in Pennsylvania ; owned by same.

No. 66. Lady Slipper, cow, Durham breed, aged 4 years ; raised in Pennsylvania. Owned by Patrick Boyle, Delaware Co. Penn.

No. 67. Kate, heifer, Durham breed, aged 2 years ; raised in Pennsylvania ; owned by same.

No. 68. Beauty Spot, heifer, Durham breed, aged 1 year ; raised in Pennsylvania ; owned by same.

No. 69. Liberator, bull, Durham breed, aged 4 years ; raised in England ; owned by Charles Kelley, Kelleysville, Delaware Co. Penn.

No. 70. Kate Kearney 2d., cow, Durham breed, aged 10 years ; raised in Delaware County. ; owned by same.

No. 71. Lady Margaret, cow, Durham breed, aged 6 years ; raised in Delaware Co. ; owned by same.

No. 72. Symmetry, cow, Durham breed, aged 2 years ; raised in Delaware Co. ; owned by same.

No. 73. Miss Sallie, cow, Durham breed, aged 2 years ; raised in Delaware Co ; owned by same.

No. 74. Miss Wells, heifer, Durham breed, aged 1 year ; raised in Delaware Co ; owned by same.

No. 75. Miss Mary, heifer, Durham breed, aged 1 year ; raised in Delaware Co. ; owned by same.

No. 76. Kate Kearney, calf, Durham breed, aged 1 year ; raised in Delaware Co. ; owned by same.

No. 77. Highlander, bull, Ayrshire breed, aged 5 years ; owned by John Merryman, Baltimore Co.

No. 78. Mars, bull, Ayrshire breed, aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ; owned by same.

No. 79. St. Nicholas, bull, Devon breed, aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ; owned by same.

No. 80. Nannie, cow, Grade breed, aged 11 years ; owned by same.

No. 81. Mary Bond, cow, Grade breed, aged 5 years ; owned by same.

No. 82. Kitty Clover, cow, Grade breed, aged 4 years ; owned by same.

No. 83. Alita, heifer, Grade breed, aged 2 years ; owned by same.

No. 84. Martha, milch cow, Grade breed, aged 6 years : owned by same.

No. 85. Black Beauty, cow, Spanish breed, aged 12 years ; owned by same.

No. 86. Heifer, Ayrshire breed, aged 1 year, raised in Maryland ; owned by Aaron Clement, Phila.

No. 87. Heifer, Ayrshire breed, aged one year, raised in Maryland ; owned by same.

No. 88. Victory, bull, Herford breed, aged 5 years, raised in Maryland ; owned by Wm. D. Bowie, Jr., Maryland.

No. 89. Helen, cow, Devon breed, aged 3 years ; owned by Geo. Blight, Philadelphia.

No. 90. Bull, Devon breed, aged 1 year ; owned by Atherton Blight, Philadelphia.

No. 91. Owned by L. H. Twaddell.

No. 92. Tecumseh, bull, Devon breed, aged 2 years, raised in West Chester Co. ; owned by E. G. Faile, West Chester Co., N. Y.

No. 93. Jenny, cow, Devon breed, aged 6 years, imported ; owned by E. G. Faile, West Chester county, N. Y.

No. 94. Titania, cow, Devon breed, aged 3 years, imported ; owned by same.

No. 95. Cleopatra, heifer, Devon breed, aged 2 years, imported ; owned by same.

No. 96. Pansey, heifer, Devon breed, aged 1 year ; raised in West Chester county, owned by same.

No. 97. Hightflyer, bull, Durham breed, aged 1 year ; owned by Daniel B. Haight, Dutchess county, N. Y.

No. 98. Bull, Durham breed, aged $1\frac{1}{2}$ years ; owned by James Polley, Jr.

No. 99. Paris, bull, Devon breed, aged 2 years ; owned by Wm. B. Dobbins, Baltimore, Md.

No. 100. John Halifax, bull, North Devon breed, aged 1 year ; owned by same.

No. 101. Coral, cow, North Devon breed, aged 3 years ; owned by same.

No. 102. Milcah, cow, North Devon breed, aged 3 years ; owned by same.

No. 103. Zaidee, cow, North Devon breed, aged 3 years ; owned by same.

No. 104. Ethel, cow, North Devon breed, aged 3 years ; owned by same.

No. 105. Sybil, cow, North Devon breed, aged 3 years ; owned by same.

No. 106. Buxom, cow, North Devon breed, aged 3 years ; owned by same.

No. 107. Victoria, cow ; owned by Jonathan Knight, Feasterville, Bucks county, Pa.

No. 108. Prince Albert, bull, owned by same.

No. 109. Cow and Calf, Durham breed ; owned by Washington Bishop, Rosetree, Del. county, Pa.

No. 110. Lady Jane, cow, Durham breed, aged 4 years ; owned by James Robb, West Philadelphia.

No. 111. Mystery, bull, Hereford breed, aged 3 years ; owned by William H. Sotham, Owego, Tioga county, N. Y.

No. 112. Myrtle, cow, Hereford breed, aged 4 years ; owned by same.

No. 113. Bombazine 2d, cow, Hereford breed, aged 7 years ; owned by same.

No. 114. Pretty Maid, cow, Hereford breed, aged 9 years ; owned by same.

No. 115. Bright Eyes, cow, Hereford breed, aged 3 years ; owned by same.

No. 116. Tuberoze, cow, Hereford breed, aged 2 years ; owned by same.

No. 117. Lady, heifer, Hereford breed, aged 2 years ; owned by same.

No. 118. Gentle, heifer, Hereford breed, aged 1 year ; owned by M'Fordes, Owego, Tioga county, N. Y.

No. 119. Halfred, cow, Grade breed, aged 5 years ; owned by Wm. H. Sotham, Owego, Tioga county, New York.

Nos. 120. Steers, Hereford breed ; owned by same.

No. 121. Uncas, bull, Devon breed ; owned by James Howard McHenry, Maryland.

No. 122. Dahlia, cow, Devon breed ; owned by same.

No. 123. Myrtle, cow, " " "

No. 124. Queen of Hearts, cow " " "

No. 125. R. of Lancaster, cow, " " "

- No. 126. Commodore, bull, Alderney, owned by same.
 No. 127. Charity, cow, " " "
 No. 128. Lady, cow, " " "
 No. 129. Asia, cow, " " "
 No. 130. Faith, cow, " " "
 No. 131. Red Rose, bull, Devon breed, aged 3 years; owned by same.
 No. 132. Cow, Devon breed, aged 4 years; owned by same.
 No. 133. Cow, Devon breed, aged 4 years; owned by same.
 No. 134. Midshipman, bull, Alderney breed, aged 2 years; owned by same.
 No. 135. Victoria, cow, Alderney breed, aged 6 years; imported; owned by Jno. Glenn, Baltimore.
 No. 136. Landslip, cow, Alderney breed, aged 8 years; imported; owned by same.
 No. 137. Duchess, heifer, Alderney breed, aged 1 year; raised in Maryland; owned by same.
 No. 138. Marigold, heifer, Alderney breed, aged 1 year; raised in Maryland; owned by same.
 No. 139. Empress, heifer, Alderney breed, aged 1 1-2 years; owned by same.
 No. 140. Queen, heifer, Alderney breed, aged 1 1-2 years; owned by same.
 No. 141. Sam, bull, Alderney breed, aged 1 1-2 years; owned by same.
 No. 142. Baron, Alderney breed, aged 1 years; owned by same.
 No. 143. Seventy Yoke Working Oxen, Grade; by Chester County Agricultural Society.
 No. 144. Bull, Ayrshire breed, aged 1 year; owned by T. Bettes, New York.
 No. 145. Cow and Calf, Durham, aged 7 years; owned by Neal McConnell, Lower Merion. Montgomery county.
 No. 146. Montezuma, bull, Durham, aged 8 years; raised in Delaware county; owned by James Palmer and Son, Kingsessing.
 No. 147. Jenny Lind, Durham, aged 6 years; owned by same.
 No. 148. Florinda, Durham, aged 4 years; owned by same.
 No. 149. Kate, Durham, aged 4 years; owned by same.
 No. 150. Polly, cow, Grade, aged 12 years; raised in Philadelphia; owned by John Turner, Rising Sun.
 Nos. 151, 152, 153. Fat Cattle; owned by Caleb Brinton, Jr., West Chester, Penn.
 No. 154. Grade breed; owned by Charles Lloyd, Darby.
 No. 155. Dairy Maid, heifer, Grade, aged 22 months; owned by Robert Little.
 No. 156. Butter Cup, heifer, Grade, aged 2 1-2 years; owned by same.
 No. 157. Tonawanda, bull, Devon, aged 2 1-2 years; owned by Isaac Pearson, Philadelphia.
 No. 158. Jersey Prince, bull, Jersey (Alderney), aged 3 years; owned by Roswell L. Colt, Patterson, N. J.

- No. 159. St. Clement, bull, Jersey, aged 1 year ; owned by same.
- No. 160. Racer, cow, Jersey, aged 3 years ; “ “
- No. 161. Gypsey, cow, Jersey, aged 3 years ; “ “
- No. 162. Jenney, heifer, Jersey, aged 2 years ; “ “
- No. 163. Snow Drop, heifer, Jersey, aged 2 years ; “ “
- No. 164. Daisy, heifer, Jersey, aged 1 year ; “ “
- No. 165. Bull, Durham breed, aged 2 years ; owned by David Carrick, Phila.
- No. 166. Cow, Durham breed, aged 4 years ; owned by same.
- No. 167. Heifer, “ “ 1 “ “ “
- No. 168. Cow, Devon breed, “ 3 “ “ “
- No. 169. Bull, Alderney, aged 3 years ; owned by Craig Biddle.
- No. 170. Cid, bull, Alderney, aged 1 1-4 years ; raised in Bucks county ; owned by Charles R. King, Andalusia, Bucks county.
- No. 171. Edith, heifer, Alderney, aged 1 3-4 years ; owned by same.
- No. 172. Blue Dick, bull, Grade, aged 1 1-2 years ; raised in Chester county ; owned by Henry Kaufman, East-town, Chester county.
- No. 173. Sam Houston, bull, Devon, aged 1 1-3 years ; owned by same.
- No. 174. Jessie, cow, Ayrshire, aged 4 years ; raised in Connecticut ; owned by A. M. Treadwell, Madison, Morris county, N. Y.
- No. 175. Jessie 2d, cow, Ayrshire, aged 3 years ; owned by same.
- No. 176. Toledo, bull, Devon, aged 1 year ; owned by same.
- No. 177. Massasoit, bull, Devon, aged 3 years ; raised in New York ; owned by G. F. Curwen, West Haverford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.
- No. 178. Cherry, cow, Devon, aged 10 years ; raised in Canada ; owned by same.
- No. 179. Rose, cow, Devon, aged 8 years ; raised in do. ; owned by same.
- No. 180. Ida, cow, Devon, aged 4 years ; raised in New York ; owned by same.
- No. 181. Amy, heifer, Devon, aged 8 months ; raised in Penn. ; owned by same.
- No. 182. Dennis Kelley, bull, Durham, aged 8 months ; raised in Philadelphia ; owned by John McGowan, Phila.
- No. 183. Mac, bull, Alderney, aged 11 months ; owned by same.
- No. 184. Emma, heifer, Durham, aged 23 months ; owned by same.
- No. 185. Dolly, heifer, Grade, aged 17 months ; owned by same.
- No. 186. Owned by C. W. Harrison.
- No. 187. Benjamin Franklin, bull, Devon, aged 6 years ; raised in Montgomery county ; owned by John Cook, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.
- Nos. 188, 189. Owned by C. Fallon, Philadelphia.
- Nos. 190, 191, 192. Bulls ; Owned by Henry Kaufman, Chester county, Pennsylvania.
- Nos. 193, 194. Owned by John Rice, Philadelphia.
- Nos. 195, 196, 197, 198. Cows ; owned by Sidney G. Fisher, Philadelphia.

- No. 199. Bull, Durham; owned by C. S. Haines, Elizabeth, N. J.
 No. 200. Cows, Durham; owned by same.
 No. 201. Owned by Wilson, Maryland.
 No. 202. Marmion, bull, Durham, aged 4 years; raised in Passaic, New Jersey; owned by Thomas G. Ayerigg, Passaic, New Jersey.
 No. 203. Estelle, cow, Durham, aged 5 yers; owned by same.
 No. 204. Heifer, Grade, aged 2 3-4 years; owned by same.
 No. 205. Heifer, Grade, aged 2 1-2 years; owned by same.
 No. 206. Heifer, Grade, aged 1 7-12 years; owned by same.
 No. 207. Heifer, Grade, aged 1 1-2 years; owned by same.
 No. 208. Bull Calf, Grade, aged 6 months; owned by same.
 No. 209. Superior, bull, Devon, aged 3 years; raised in Mercer county, New Jersey; owned by Jno. G. Muirheid, Mercer county New Jersey.
 No. 210. Zach, ox, Grade, aged 5 years; owned by E. T. Bellah, Wilmington, Del.
 No. 211. Fill, working ox, Grade, aged 5 years; owned by same.
 No. 212. Nellie, milch cow, aged 6 years; raised in Maryland; owned by Washington Bishop, Delaware county, Pa.
 No. 213. Bull, Devon, aged 1 year; owned by A. Biderman, Wilmington, Del.
 No. 214. Bull, Devon, aged 1 year; owned by same.
 No. 215. Malcolm, bull, Ayrshire, aged 3 years; owned by Geo. W. Coffin, Dutchess county, New York.
 No. 216. Frank Quartley, bull, Devon, aged 5 years; raised in England; owned by A. B. Conger, Haverstraw, Rockland co., N. Y.
 No. 217. Marmion, bull, Ayrshire, aged 6 years; raised in Clarks-town, Rockland county; owned by same.
 No. 218. Red Lady 2d, cow, Ayrshire, aged 6 years; raised in Albany; owned by same.
 No. 219. Jessie 2d, cow, Ayrshire, aged 4 years; raised in Clarks-town; owned by same.
 No. 220. Plough Boy, bull, Devon, aged 6 years; owned by Wm. Steckel, Durham, Bucks county, Pa.
 No. 221. Macbeth, bull, Ayrshire, aged 7 years; raised in Maryland; owned by Ramsey McHenry, Harford county, Maryland.
 No. 222. Errol, bull, Ayrshire, aged 2 years; owned by same.
 No. 223. Nannie, cow, Ayrshire, aged 14 years; raised in Scotland; owned by same.
 No. 224. Mary 2d, Queen of Scots, cow, Ayrshire, aged 4 years; raised in Maryland; owned by same.
 No. 225. Janet, heifer, Ayrshire, aged 2 years; owned by same.
 No. 226. Kate, heifer, Ayrshire, aged 2 years; owned by same.
 No. 227. Heliotrope, heifer, Ayrshire, aged 2 years; owned by same.
 No. 228. Mignioette, heifer, Ayrshire, aged 1 year, owned by same.
 No. 229. Major, bull calf, Alderney, aged 8 months, owned by Wm. C. Wilson, Balt., Md.
 No. 230. Lactometer 2d, bull, Durham, aged 3 years, raised in Delaware, owned by Saml. Canby, Wilmington, Del.

No. 231. Kate Kearney, heifer, Durham, aged 1 year, raised in Delaware Co., owned by Chas. Kelley, Kellysville, Pa.

No. 232. Heifer, Grade, 2 years, raised in Delaware Co., owned by Isaac Newton, Delaware Co.

No. 233. Heifer, Grade, 2 years, owned by same.

No. 234. Sir Solomon, bull, French Alderney, aged 3 years, raised in West Philadelphia, owned by William Supplee, West Philadelphia.

No. 235. Flora, cow, French Alderney, aged 5 years; owned by same.

No. 236. Betty, heifer, French Alderney, aged 2 years; owned by same.

No. 237. Jessie, heifer, Ayrshire, aged 2 years, raised in Rockland Co., N. Y., owned by A. B. Conger, Rockland Co., N. Y.

No. 238. Gen. Cass, bull, Durham, aged 1 year, raised in Delaware county, owned by Charles Colflesh, Upper Darby.

No. 239. 1 yoke steers, aged 4 years, raised in Penn., owned by James A. Prime, Freehold, Mon. county, N. J.

No. 240. Steer, aged 4 years, raised in Penn., owned by same.

No. 241. Lizzie, cow, Ayrshire, aged 4 years, raised in Penn., owned by Wm. Firmstone, Penn.

No. 242. Bull, Devon, aged 3 years, owned by J. F. Lukins.

No. 243. Cow, Grade, aged 8 years, owned by same.

No. 244. Heifer, Grade, aged 1 1-2 years, owned by same.

No. 245. Duke of Cambridge, Bull, Durham, aged 3 years, imported, owned by Thomas Richardson, West Farms, New-York.

No. 246. Winchester, bull, Devon, aged 3 years, raised in New-Jersey, owned by George D. Parish, Burlington, N. J.

No. 247. Bull, Devon, aged 1 1-2 years, raised in New-Jersey, owned by same.

No. 248. Fairy, cow and calf, Alderney, aged 15 years, raised in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, owned Craig Biddle, Philad.

No. 249. May-Flower, heifer, Durham, aged 9 months, raised in Philadelphia, owned by Robert McCormick, Philad.

No. 250. Fanny, heifer, Grade, aged 10 years, owned by same.

No. 251. Norfolk, Bull, Devon, aged 3 years, raised in Connecticut, owned by same.

No. 252. —, 1 yoke working, Devon, aged 4 years, raised in New-York, owned by D. Landreth, Bucks county, Pa.

No. 253. Rose, heifer, Alderney, aged 2 years, owned by same.

No. 254. Jenny, cow and calf, Native, aged 7 years, raised in Philada., owned by Clemens Erwig, Kingsessing.

No. 255. Lucy, cow, Native, aged 6 years, owned by same.

No. 256. Royalty, bull, Alderney, aged 13 months, owned by Dr. Twaddell, West Philadelphia.

No. 257. Empress, cow, Alderney, aged 3 years, owned by same.

No. 258. Europa, cow, Jersey, aged 2 years, owned by same, imported July 25, 1856.

No. 259. Bloom, heifer, Jersey, aged 8 months, owned by same.

No. 260. Beatrice, heifer, Jersey, aged 8 months, owned by same.

No. 261. Sally, cow, Ayrshire, aged 3 years, raised in Albany, N. Y., owned by A. L. Pennock, Jr., Hartford, Del. county.

- No. 262. Betty, cow, Ayrshire, aged 3 years, owned by same.
- No. 263. Mary, heifer, Ayrshire, aged 1 year, owned by same.
- No. 264. Raritan, bull, Ayrshire, aged 6 months, owned by same.
- No. 265. Reuben, bull, North Devon, aged 2 years, raised in Connecticut, owned by G. C. Shaw, Gratitude, N. J.
- No. 266. Heifer, Native, aged 1 year, raised in Philadelphia owned by Sarah Grieves, Philad.
- No. 267. Heifer, Native, aged 1 year, owned by same.
- No. 268. Heifer, Native, aged 1 year, owned by same.
- No. 269. Jno. Merryman, Baltimore.
- No. 270. Horicon, bull, Devon, aged 1 year, raised in Dutchess county, N. Y., owned by C. S. Wainwright, N. Y.
- No. 271. Kate Kearney, cow, Devon, aged 5 years, imported; owned by same.
- No. 272. Donna, cow, Devon, aged 3 years, raised in Dutchess county, owned by same.
- No. 273. Helen., heifer, aged 2 years, raised in Dutchess county, owned by same.
- No. 274. Linda, heifer, Devon, aged 2 years, raised in Dutchess county, owned by same.
- No. 275. Neptune, bull, Durham, aged 5 years, imported; owned by Samuel Thorne, N. Y.
- No. 276. Lady Millicent, cow, Durham, imported; owned by same.
- No. 277. Lalla Rookh, cow, Durham, aged 4 years, imported; owned by same.
- No. 278. Mistress Gwynn, heifer, Durham, aged 1 year, raised in Dutchess county, owned by same.
- No. 279. Peerless, heifer, Durham, aged 1 year, raised in Dutchess county, owned by same.
- No. 280. Relief, bull, Alderney, aged 1 year, raised in Maryland, owned by J. Howard McHenry, Maryland.
- No. 281. Passenger, bull, Alderney, aged 1 year, raised in Maryland, owned by same.
- No. 282. Pearl, heifer, Alderney, aged 1 year, raised in Maryland, owned by same.
- No. 283. Peace, heifer, Alderney, aged 1 year, raised in Maryland, owned by same.
- No. 284. Bessie, heifer and calf, half breed Durham, aged 2 years, raised in Penn., owned by Andrew McFarland, West Philadelphia.
- No. 285. Becky, cow, Native, aged 7 years, raised in Delaware county, owned by Samuel McAlonan, Lemon Hill, Penn.
- No. 286. Valentine, bull, Durham, aged 4 years, raised in Delaware county, owned by H. C. Burkre, Delaware.
- No. 287. Jessie, cow, Durham, aged 7 years, raised in Pennsylvania, owned by Peter McEnally, Philad.
- No. 288. Strawberry, cow, Durham, aged 6 years, imported; owned by George Martin, Philad. county.
- No. 289. Cow, Grade, aged 7 years, imported, owned by same.
- No. 290. Cow, Grade, aged 6 years, owned by same.

- No. 291. Cow, Native, aged 9 years, owned by same.
- No. 292. Heifer, Grade, aged 2 years, owned by same.
- No. 293. Heifer, Durham, aged 2 years, owned by same.
- No. 294. Heifer, Grade, aged 1 year, owned by same.
- No. 295. Heifer, Grade, aged 1 year, owned by same.
- No. 296. Heifer, Grade, aged 1 year, owned by same.
- No. 297. Heifer and calf, Devon, under 2 years, raised in Penn., owned by same.
- No. 298. Belvidere, bull, Durham, aged 3 years, raised in Penn., owned by same.
- No. 299. 1 yoke working oxen, Grade, aged 6 years, raised in New-York, owned by C. H. & C. A. Smith, Vergennes, Vermont.
- No. 300. Sachem, bull, Durham, aged 4 years, raised in New-York, owned by C. W. Bathgate, N. Y.
- No. 301. Mary Anne, cow, native, aged 4 years, raised in Penn., owned by Marks Martin, West Philadelphia.
- No. 302. Vancouver, bull, Devon, aged 3 years, raised in Bucks county, owned by John P. Jenkins, Bucks county, Pa.
- No. 303. Henry Clay, bull, Durham, aged 5 years 9 months, raised in West Chester, Pa., owned by A. Bolmar, West Chester, Pa.
- No. 304. Medley 2d, bull, Durham, aged 17 months, raised in West Chester, Pa., owned by same.
- No. 305. Lilac, heifer, Hereford, aged 1 year, owned by John Mer-ryman, Baltimore, Md.
- No. 306. Catalpa, bull, Hereford, aged 1 year, owned by same.
- No. 307. Bell, bull, Durham, aged 2 years 4 months, raised in Philad., owned by Richard Cartwright, Philad.
- No. 308. Rosey, heifer, Grade, aged 2 years, owned by same.
- No. 309. Roan, heifer, Grade, aged 15 months, owned by same.
- No. 310. Heifer, Grade, aged 2 years, owned by same.
- No. 311. Heifer, Grade, aged 3 years, owned by same.
- No. 312. Hereford Steers, aged 2 years, raised in Owego, N. Y., owned by W. H. Sotham, Owego.
- No. 313. Hereford Steers, aged 2 years, raised in Owego, owned by same.
- No. 314. Duchess, cow, Durham, aged 4 years, raised in Philad., owned by John Rice, Philad.
- No. 315. Duchess, cow, Alderney, aged 5 years, imported; owned by same.
- No. 316. Cherry, heifer, Devon, aged 2 years, raised in Penn., owned by P. K. Lambert, West Philadelphia.
- No. 317. Lilly, cow, Grade, aged 5 years, owned by same.
- No. 318. Sarah Ann, heifer, Durham, aged 3 years, raised in Penn., owned by M. Smartin, Philad.
- No. 319. Victoria, cow, Alderney, aged 4 years, raised in Penn. owned by Jno. Knight, Pa.
- No. 320. Prince Albert, bull, Alderney, aged 5 years, raised in Penn., owned by same.

No. 321. Curly, bull, Hereford, aged 5 years, imported; owned by Thos. Aston, Ohio.

No. 322. Duchess, cow, Hereford, aged 5 years, imported; owned by same.

No. 323. Hemper, bull, Ayrshire, aged 3 years, raised in Massachusetts, owned by Geo. Righter, Lancaster, Pa.

No. 324. Bull, North Devon, aged 1 year, raised in New-Jersey, owned by A. M. Feedwell, Madison, N. J.

No. 325. Jessie, cow, Ayrshire, aged 3 years, raised in New-Jersey, owned by same.

No. 326. Jessie 2d, cow, Ayrshire, aged 3 years, raised in New-Jersey, owned by same.

No. 327. Ivanhoe, bull, Durham, aged 3 years, raised in Pennsylvania, owned by Nathan Garrett, Pa.

No. 328. Oscar, bull, Durham, aged 1 year, owned by same.

No. 329. Orphan Boy, bull, Devon, aged 2 years, raised in Pennsylvania, owned by G. B. Brown, Pa.

No. 330. Heifer, Devon, aged 17 months, raised in Pennsylvania, owned by J. F. Lukins, Philad.

No. 331. Bull, Devon, aged 3 months owned by same.

No. 332. Cow, Devon, aged 6 years, owned by same.

No. 333. Cow, Devon, aged 6 years, owned by same.

No. 334. Cow, Devon, aged 6 years, owned by same.

No. 335. Duke of Athol, bull, Devon, aged 19 months, raised in Pennsylvania, owned by Lewis P. Hopes, Pa.

No. 336. Mrs. Flather, heifer, Durham, aged 2 years, raised in England, owned by S. Thorne, Washington Hollow, N. Y.

No. 337. Duke of Cambridge, Durham, bull, aged 3 years, imported; owned by Thomas Richardson, West Farms, N. Y.

No. 338. Winchester, Devon, bull, aged 3 years, owned by Geo. D. Parish, Burlington, N. J.

No. 339. Devon bull, yearling, owned by same.



HORSE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1. Caliph, stallion, Arabian, owned by Richard B. Jones, Philadelphia.

No. 2. Bill, family horse, raised in Chatauque, Co., N. Y., owned by Jno. McGowan, Philadelphia.

No. 3. John, family horse, raised in Chatauque Co., N. Y., owned by Jno. McGowan, Philadelphia.

No. 4. Morgan Black Hawk, stallion, Black Hawk, raised in New-Hampshire, owned by Geo. Bellows, New-Hampshire.

No. 5. Montreal, stallion, French, raised in Canada, owned by Anthony Reybold, Delaware City, Del.

No. 6. Highland Maid, brood mare, Black Hawk, raised in Vermont, owned by same.

No. 7. Fanny, brood mare, half-blood, raised in Delaware, owned by same

No. 8. Lady Washington, family horse, raised in Bucks Co., owned by Abel Small, Bucks Co.

No. 9. Lucy Taylor, Filly, Taylor breed, owned by Adam Hookes, Cecil Co., Md.

No. 10. Childe Harrold. Thoroughbred, Priam breed, raised in Kent Co., Md., owned by P. T. Simmonds, Rock Hill, Kent Co., Md.

No. 11. Golden Farmer, Thoroughbred, Javilan & Corn Planter. Lion breed, raised in Chester Co., owned by George T. Davis, Brandywine Manor. Chester Co., Pa.

No. 12. Javilan. Thoroughbred. Javilan breed, Trafalgar, raised in Chester Co., owned by Sylvester Gavitt, Brandywine & Manor, Chester Co., Pa.

No. 13. Top Gallant, Stallion, Top Gallant, raised in Warren Co., N. J., owned by Clayton Platt, Wilmington, Del.

No. 14. Pony, Imported Shetland, owned by James Polley, Penn. Hospital.

No. 15. Pony, Imported Shetland, owned by same.

No. 16. Family horse, owned by P. Klahar, Phila.

No. 17. General, Stallion, raised in W. Philad., owned by Wm. C. Lister, West Philadelphia.

No. 18. Hermes, Thoroughbred Stallion, by Mariner out of Fashion, raised in New-Jersey, owned by A. Mailliard, Bordentown, N. J.

No. 19. Mariner, Thoroughbred Stallion, by Mariner out of Patsey Anthony, raised in New-Jersey, owned by same.

No. 20. Patsey Anthony, Thoroughbred mare, by Imp. Priam out of Josephine dam, by Virginian, raised in New-Jersey, owned by same.

No. 21. Young Lofty, Stallion, by Lofty out of Maria, half-blood, owned by same.

No. 22. Fanny, Mare, by Prize Fighter, half-blood, owned by same.

No. 23. Stockbridge Chief, Stallion, Black Hawk, raised in Vermont, owned by P. W. Bishop, Troy, N. Y.

No. 24. Columbia, Stallion raised in New-York, owned by same.

No. 25. Family horse, owned by Jos. Wright, Waterloo, N. Y.

No. 26. Family Horse, owned by James Cassidy, Philadelphia.

No. 27. Fanny Anderson, untrained horse, raised in Philadelphia, owned by Chas. Conly, Byberry, Pa.

No. 28. Sallie Ann Taylor, Filly, Gen. Taylor, raised in Kingessing, owned by Wm. Dermott, Kingessing, Pa.

No. 29. Morgan Black Hawk, horse, Black Hawk, raised in Kingessing, owned by same.

No. 30. Young America, untrained horse, raised in Maryland, owned by J. Youngken, Philad.

No. 31. Jane, brood mare, Black Hawk, Sir John, raised in Philad., owned by Peter King, Philad.

No. 32. Mare, matched, Flying Cloud, raised in Long Island, owned by S. R. Bowne, Flushing, L. I.

No. 33. Mare, matched, Vermont Morgan, both out of same mare, one-half sisters, raised in Long Island, owned by same.

No. 34. Young Trustee, stallion, Imp. Trustee, out of Lady Salisbury, raised in Long Island, owned by same.

No. 35. Jenny Lind, family horse, Bashaw, owned by Anthony Rue, Hartsville, Pa.

No. 36. Minnehaha, saddle mare, owned by same.

No. 37. John, family horse, owned by Thomas Craige, Philadelphia.

No. 38. Cyrus, family horse, raised in Virginia, owned by R. K. Stewart, Philada.

No. 39. Lady Julia, family horse, owned by C. Guillon, Philadelphia.

No. 40. Frisk, matched horse, owned by Seth Craige, Philadelphia.

No. 41. Frolic, matched horse, owned by same.

No. 42. Fan, family horse, raised in Delaware Co., owned by Jas. Loughery, Cobb's Creek, Pa.

No. 43. Sam Patch, stallion, French Canadian, raised in Normandy, owned by J. N. Goldsborough, Woodstock, Md.

No. 44. Volante, stallion, Morgan, raised in Maryland, owned by same.

No. 45. Othello, stallion, Black Hawk, raised in New-York, owned by Chas. T. Matthews, Philadelphia.

No. 46. Young Kemble Jackson, stallion, Kemble Jackson, New-Jersey, owned by Geo. C. Shaw, Gratitude, N. J.

No. 47. Young Black Hawk, stallion, Long Island Black Hawk, raised in New-Jersey, owned by same.

No. 48. Black Vermont, stallion, Black Hawk, raised in Vermont, owned by same. field,

No. 49. Napoleon, stallion, Morgan, owned by David E. Butter Mass.

No. 50. Nebraska, stallion, Morgan Black Hawk, owned by Howell Evans, Phila.

No. 51. Jno. G. Palmer, stallion, owned by Jas. Palmer and Son, Kingsessing, Pa.

No. 52. American Star, stallion, Thoroughbred, raised in New-York, owned by E. K. Conklin, Philad.

No. 53. Boss, family horse, Henry Clay, raised in Orange Co., N. Y., owned by same.

No. 54. State of Maine, untrained horse, Messenger, raised in Maine, owned by same.

No. 55. Chief, trotting horse, raised in Canada, owned by same.

No. 56. Family horse, owned by same.

No. 57. Lady Coos, family horse, Sherman Morgan, owned by Jno. B. Jessup, Woodbury, N. J.

No. 58. Sallie Cooper, family horse, owned by Jas. R. Tool, Germantown, Pa.

No. 59. Lady Bashaw, family horse, Bashaw, owned by Jno. Jacob Stanb, Nicetown, Pa.

No. 60. Family horse, Bashaw, raised in Bucks Co., owned by Leonard Fisher, Philad.

No. 61. Lady Fillmore, family horse, Morgan, raised in Maine, owned by Wm. Jones, Jr., Delaware Co., Pa.

No. 62. Lady Worrell, family horse, Sir Henry, raised in Delaware Co., owned by same.

No. 63. Canada Farmer, stallion, C. W., Canadian, raised in St. John. N. B., owned by Jas. Hughes, West Philadelphia.

No. 64. King Philip, stallion, Canadian, raised in Kent Co., Md., owned by Wm. T. Miller, Kent Co., Md.

No. 65. Duke of Normandy, stallion, Norman Diligence, raised in Normandy, owned by Samuel Holman, Chester Springs, Pa.

No. 66. Sallie Clay, brood mare, Bellfounder, raised in Chester Co., owned by same.

No. 67. Sallie Clay, Jr., mare, Duke of Normandy, raised in Chester Co., owned by same.

No. 68. Nellie, mare, Duke of Normandy, raised in Chester Co., owned by same.

No. 69. Fashion, mare, Duke of Normandy, raised in Chester Co., owned by same.

No. 70. Buck, horse, raised in Kentucky, owned by Jacob R. Bentz, Philadelphia.

No. 71. Breck, horse, raised in Kentucky, owned by same.

No. 72. Lucy, mare, raised in Delaware Co., owned by Samuel Longstreth, West Philadelphia.

No. 73. Fanny, mare, raised in Delaware Co., owned by same.

No. 74. Maryland Priam, stallion, Priam Thoroughbred. (formerly "Cripple") raised in Cecil Co., Md., owned by D. C. Blackiston, Kent Co., Md.

No. 75. Noble Prime, horse, Morgan, raised in New-Hampshire, owned by Saml. H. Cooper, Newtown Township, N. J.

No. 76. Black Eagle, stallion, French Canadian, raised in Philad., owned by Jos. T. Smith, Philadelphia.

No. 77. Filly, Black Hawk, raised in Philad., owned by Geo. W. Gray, Philad.

No. 78. Stallion, Sir Henry, raised in Del. Co., owned by Jno. Wild, Philad.

No. 79. Tomahawk, stallion, Black Hawk, raised in Delaware Co., owned by J. Howard Lewis, Philad.

No. 80. Black Bess, Breeding mare, raised in Kentucky, owned by same.

No. 81. Lone Star, stallion, Messenger, owned by Chas. A. Cuthbert, Berthier, Canada East.

No. 82. Entaw, stallion, St. Charles, raised in Burlington Co., owned by Jos. Woodward, New Egypt, N. J.

No. 83. Lone Star, Jr., stallion, Black Hawk, raised in N. Y., owned by S. H. Mattson, Philad.

No. 84. Stallion, Thoroughbred, owned by M. Goldsborough, Baltimore.

No. 85. Cosmo, stallion, Thoroughbred, raised in Virginia, owned by J. W. Ware, Clark No., Va.

No. 86. Gonzales, stallion, Thoroughbred, raised in Virginia, owned by same.

No. 87. Vista, mare, Thoroughbred, raised in Virginia, owned by same.

No. 88. Gazelle, mare, Thoroughbred, raised in Virginia, owned by same.

No. 89. Harry, saddle horse, Morgan, raised in Vermont, owned by Thos. Irwin, Philad.

No. 90. Morgan, family horse, Morgan, raised in Crawford, Co., Pa., owned by Dr. J. Berrens, Philad.

No. 91. Gray Sherman, stallion, Morgan Black Hawk, raised in Philad., owned by Saml. R. Jagar, Philad.

No. 92. George, horse, part Messenger, raised in N. J., owned by Hillman Dill, Philad.

No. 93. Sam, horse, owned by same.

No. 94. Fanny, pony, Scotch, owned by same.

No. 95. Carrie, mare, Thoroughbred, raised in South Carolina, owned by Dr. H. E. Drayton, Philad.

No. 96. Family horse, owned by John Hutchinson, Troy, N. Y.

No. 97. Family horse, owned by same.

No. 98. Family horse, owned by same.

No. 99. Lady Lawrence, mare, St. Lawrence, raised in Maryland, owned by James Elliott, Philad.

No. 100. Hunter, horse, May-Day, raised in Norristown, owned by Walter Cooke, Philad.

No. 101. Nellie, mare, raised in Philadelphia, owned by Henry Kockersperger, West Philadelphia.

No. 102. Silver Tail, stallion, sired by Lone Star, owned by John Kline, Barren Hill, Montjoy Co., Pa.

No. 103. Belle of Montreal, brood mare, Canadian, raised in Canada, owned by same.

No. 104. Flora, brood mare, Canadian, raised in Canada, owned by same.

No. 105. Kate, (colt by side,) brood mare, Black Hawk, raised in Canada, owned by same.

No. 106. George J., family horse, Morgan, raised in Vermont, owned by M. A. Kellogg, Philad.

No. 107. Dolly, mare, Jackson, raised in Delawaer Co., owned by Davis Sill, Haverford, Del. Co.

No. 108. Morgan Messenger, stallion, Messenger and Morgan, raised in Vermont, owned by Geo. B. Deacon, Burlington, N. J.

No. 109. Billy Button, pony, Canadian Indian, raised in Maine, owned by Jos. S. Challiss, near Marlton, Camden Co., N. J.

No. 116. Jersey Bill, horse, raised in Pennsylvania, owned by Wood and Buffington, West Philad.

No. 111. Doodle, pony, Shetland, owned by Robert Purvis, Byberry, Pa.

No. 112. Mountain Girl, matched horse, Middlesex, raised in N. J., owned by Jeremiah W. Skillman, Somerset Co., N. J.

No. 113. Nelly Blythe, matched horse, John Richard, raised in N. J., owned by same.

No. 114. George, horse, Chatauque Co., N. Y., owned by Jos. P. Tucker, West Philad.

No. 115. Blue Dick, horse, raised in Indiana, owned by Chas. Grover, West Philad.

No. 116. Honest Dutelman, horse, raised in Lancaster Co., owned by Enoch W. Cloud, Philad.

No. 117. Canadian Lion, stallion, Canadian Lion, Blood mare, raised in Franklin county, N. Y., owned by Jno. J. Hughes, Upper Marion, Montgomery county.

No. 118. Young St. Lawrence, (withdrawn) St. Lawrence & May Day, raised in Montgomery county, owned by same.

No. 119. Colonel, horse, raised in York county, owned by E. Coleman, Philadelphia.

No. 120. John McClain, horse, (untrained) Morgan, raised in New Jersey, owned by John McClain, Philad.

No. 121. Lilly, mare, (heavy draft) French, raised in France, owned by J. Howard McHenry, Md.

No. 122. Snowdrop, mare (heavy draft) French, raised in France, owned by same.

No. 123. David Leavitt, Great Barrington.

No. 124. John, horse, Snap, (sire) raised in Pennsylvania, owned by Morris Spackman, West Philad.

No. 125. Bay John, horse, raised in Montgomery county, owned by E. Stadelman, Montgomery county.

No. 126. Bill, saddle horse, raised in Virginia, owned by H. G. Litzenburg, Lower Marion.

No. 127. Stockbridge Chief, Jr., stallion, Black Hawk, raised in Columbia county, N. C., owned by P. W. Bishop, Troy, N. Y.

No. 128. Buckeye, saddle horse, raised in Virginia, owned by E. Townsend, Philad.

No. 129. St. Lawrence, stallion, Morgan, mare, raised in Canada, owned by Benj. Jenkins, Norristown, Pa.

No. 130. Iron Duke, stallion, A. Jackson, owned by Timothy T. Jackson, Flushing, L. I.

No. 131. Young St. Lawrence, stallion, St. Lawrence, owned by same.

No. 132. Spring Garden, stallion, May-Day's Messenger, owned by Franklin S. Wells, Philadelphia.

No. 133. Bob, horse, raised in Pennsylvania, owned by Samuel M. Bines, Philad.

No. 134. Skylark, stallion, Black Hawk, raised in Montgomery county, owned by Samuel G. Williamson, Montgomery county.

No. 135. Messenger Jane, breeding mare, Messenger, owned by same.

No. 136. Trafalgar, stallion, Trafalgar, raised in Lancaster, owned by Joseph Boyers, Lancaster county, Pa.

No. 137. Family horse, owned by Wm. M. Long, Bucks county, Pa.

No. 138. Young Lion, Canadian, owned by Jacob Gorman, Bucks county, Pa.

No. 139. Confidence, stallion, Lone Star & Messenger, raised in New-York, owned by Jeremiah Clayton, Philad.

No. 140. Young St. Lawrence, stallion, Canadian, raised in Canada, owned by Casseleny and Roberts, Montgomery county.

No. 141. Morgan, stallion, Black Hawk, raised in Delaware county, owned by Isaac Newton, Delaware county.

No. 142. Moro, an imported Italian Jack, raised in Italy, owned by same.

No. 143. John Clark, Chester county.

No. 144. Buchanan, saddle horse speed, raised in Rhode Island, owned by John Abraham, Philad.

No. 145. Col. Russell's Family Idol, family horse, raised in Lancaster county, owned by J. P. Russell, Georgetown, Pa.

No. 146. Toronto, family horse, Black Hawk, raised in Massachusetts, owned by Howard Tilden, Philad.

No. 147. Family horse, raised in Delaware county, owned by Jas. Holmes, Philad.

No. 148. Matched horse, Mambrino, raised in New-York, owned by M. A. Kellogg, Philad.

No. 149. Matched horse, raised in New-York, owned by same.

No. 150. Breeding mare, Thoroughbred, raised in New-York, owned by same.

No. 151. Frank, untrained horse, Morgan's Messenger, raised in New-Hampshire, owned by same.

No. 152. Mount Vernon, stallion, Morgan's Messenger, raised in Maine, owned by Oliver Walton, South Reading, Mass.

No. 153. Mac, pony, Canadian, raised in Canada, owned by Peter Ashman, Philadelphia.

No. 154. Rob Roy, pony, Canadian, raised in Canada, owned by G. R. Van Lear, Philad.

No. 155. Kentucky Hunter, stallion, Kentucky Hunter, raised in Chester county, owned by same.

No. 156. Fremont, family horse, Hambletonian, raised in New-York, owned by J. O. Taylor, New-Brunswick, N. J.

No. 157. Vermont, family horse, Black Hawk, raised in New-York, owned by same.

No. 158. Flora, fancy matched, Kentucky Hunter, raised in New-York, owned by same.

No. 159. Black Hawk, fancy matched, Black Hawk & Morgan, raised in Vermont, owned by same.

No. 160. Stallion, raised in Chester county, owned by Wm. T. Quein, Chester county.

No. 161. Flora Temple, filly, Moscow, raised in Philadelphia, owned by Wm. D. Thomas, Philad.

No. 162. Lady Suffolk, Filly, St. Lawrence, raised in Philadelphia, owned by same.

No. 163. Family mare, owned by J. F. Lukens.

No. 164. Sepastopol, stallion, White Hall, raised in Maryland, owned by J. Ridgeley, Hampton, Md.

No. 165. Henry Clay, stallion, Morgan Black Hawk, raised in New-York, owned by Rogers and Calender, Albany.

No. 166. Leather Stocking, stallion, Kumble-Jackson and Messenger, raised in Long Island, New-York, owned by Sheldon Leavitt & D. Leavitt, Jr., Great Barrington, Mass.

No. 167. Morgan, fancy matched, raised in West Chester county, N. Y., owned by D. A. McCady, New-York.

No. 168. Walton, fancy matched, owned by same.

No. 169. Empress, untrained horse, owned by same.

No. 170 to 172. Mules, owned by James Buckalew, Jamesbury, N. J.

No. 173 to 182. Mules, owned by Geo. W. Hocker, Barren Hill, Pa.

No. 183. Kate, matched mare, Morgan, raised in New-Jersey, owned by S. Morgan Ramsey, Philadelphia.

No. 184. Fanny, matched mare, Saladin raised in Pennsylvania, owned by same.

No. 185. Rattler, stallion, Messenger Hambletonian, raised in Vermont, owned by James Biggart, Sandy Hill, Washington county, N. Y.

No. 186. Young Rattler, stallion, Messenger Hambletonian, raised in Vermont, owned by same.

No. 187. Young Defiance, trotting stallion, Defiance, (Imp.) raised in Canada, owned by Lucien Bechard, St. Johns, Canada East.

No. 188. Betty Taylor, family mare, Gen. Taylor, raised in Montgomery county, owned by D. W. Neff, Philad.

No. 189. Young Black Hawk, stallion, Black Hawk, raised in New-Jersey, owned by E. M. Black, Philad.

No. 190. Jack, Spanish, owned by Jno. C. Kitchen, East Marlborough.

No. 191. Yankee Bill, family horse, Morgan, raised in Pennsylvania, owned by S. Snyder, Philad.

No. 192. Charlie, saddle horse, Spanish, raised in Vermont, owned by J. W. Taylor, Burlington, N. J.

No. 193. Champion, family horse, Black Bashaw, owned by D. J. Quinton, Trenton, N. J.

No. 194. Revenge, family horse, Black Bashaw, raised in Penn's Manor, owned by same.

No. 195. Patty, family horse, Black Bashaw, raised in Penn's Manor, owned by Jonathan Eastburn, Pa.

No. 196. Vermont, family mare, Vermont Black Hawk, raised in Vermont, owned by H. C. Robins, Penn's Manor, Pa.

No. 197. May Flower, family horse, Black Bashaw, raised in Penn's Manor, owned by S. R. Plumly, Philad.

No. 198. Charlie, family horse, Bashaw, raised in Penn's Manor, owned by Wm. Harper, Penn's Manor.

No. 199. Jenny, family mare, Saladin, Penn's Manor, owned by B. R. Jenny, Penn.

No. 200. Moonshine, saddle horse, raised in New-York, owned by J. F. Gorman, West Philadelphia.

No. 201. Mambrino, family horse, Mambrino breed, owned by John Williams, West Philadelphia.

No. 202. Jim, family horse, owned by P. Joirnan.

No. 203. Long Island, mare and foal, Messenger, owned by Geo. C. Shaw, Gratitude, N. J.

No. 204. Italy, matched horse, raised in Union county, owned by Wm. Frist, Lewisburg, Pa.

No. 205. Toby, matched horse, raised in Northumberland, owned by same.

No. 206. Morvina, brood mare, raised in New-Jersey, owned by M. Watson, Philad.

No. 207. Joseph, family horse, owned by Robert P. Spencer, Philad.

No. 208. Alleghany Chief, stallion, Duroc breed, raised in New-York, owned by B. D. Stetson, Philad.

No. 209. Topsey, family horse, R. Hunter, raised in New-York, owned by same.

No. 210. George J., family horse, Messenger, raised in do., owned by same.

No. 211. Monmouth Eclipse, family horse, owned by F. Helmbold, Philad.

No. 212. Filly, Black Hawk, raised in Montgomery county, owned by G. W. Henderson, Montgomery county.

No. 213. Filly, Black Hawk, raised in do., owned by W. Henderson, Montgomery county.

No. 214. Betty Bombay, Pony, Shetland breed, imported, owned by J. K. Eyre, Montgomery county.

No. 215. Shellbark, pony, Shetland breed, raised in Montgomery county, owned by same.

No. 216. Zack, Jr., pony, Shetland breed, raised in do., owned by Chas. Eyre.

No. 217. Polly Taylor, family horse, Gen. Taylor, raised in Philadelphia, owned by Jno. Scott, Philad.

No. 218. Chas. Martin, family horse, raised in do., owned by same.

No. 219. Nellie, family mare, Sherman Morgan, owned by Sam. H. Cooper, Camden.

No. 220. Black Hawk, stallion, Jackson, raised in Philad., owned by Lemuel Lindsay, Philad.

No. 221. John, family horse, raised in Ohio, owned by R. Greenwell, Philad.

No. 222. Young Kemble Jackson, stallion, Kemble Jackson, raised in Bucks county, owned by Jas. Paxson, Bucks county.

No. 223. Pocahontas, brood mare, Shakspeare, raised in Camden, owned by same.

No. 224. Black Hawk Eclipse, stallion, Black Hawk, raised in Philad., owned by A. L. Pannock, Jr., Delaware county.

No. 225. Fanny, brood mare, raised in do., owned by same.

No. 226. Nancy Bell, filly, Prize Fighter, raised in do., owned by same.

No. 227. Gifford Girl, filly, Morgan Black Hawk, raised in do., owned by same.

No. 228. Charlie, family horse, Morgan, owned by Chas. Tete, Philad.

No. 229. Black Prince, heavy draft stallion, Canadian, raised in Canada, owned by Nelson Gavitt, Philad.

No. 230. Harry, family horse, Bellfounder, raised in Penn., owned by Jas. R. McBride, Philad.

No. 231. Jim, family horse, Bashaw, raised in do., owned by D. K. Smith, Philad.

No. 232. Ned Forrest, family horse, raised in Oswego, owned by Dale P. Peters, Philad.

No. 233. Nancy, brood mare, out of Thoroughbred Messenger mare by Jackson, raised in Delaware county, owned by Jas. Loughery, Delaware county.

No. 234. John Henry, stallion, Canadian, raised in New-Jersey, owned by Greenwood Elwell, Salem.

No. 235. Bill, matched horse, raised in Pennsylvania, owned by A. G. Shifler, Lycoming county, Pa.

No. 236. Charles, matched horse, raised in do., owned by same.

No. 237. Union, stallion, Black Hawk, raised in Long Island, owned by E. W. Motte, L. I.

No. 238. Harry, family horse, Morgan, raised in Vermont, owned by T. W. Gardly, Pottsville, Pa.

No. 239. Nellie, family mare, raised in Jersey, owned by E. Lane, West Philadelphia.

No. 240. Diamond, family horse, raised in New-York, owned by Robert Kennedy, Philad.

No. 241. Jessie, family horse, Messenger, raised in Lancaster county, owned by G. E. Hall, Philad.

No. 242. Fanny, brood mare, Sir Henry breed, raised in Chester county, Pa., owned by Nathan Hunt, Philad.

No. 243. Fanny, brood mare, Jackson, raised in Philadelphia, owned by Patrick Boyd, Delaware county.

No. 244. Black Bird, stallion, Black Hawk, raised in Delaware county, owned by same.

No. 245. Tacony, stallion, Sir Henry, raised in do., owned by Jno. G. Palmer, Bucks county,

No. 246. Diligence 2d, heavy draft stallion, Norman, raised in New-Jersey, owned by Edward Harris, Moorestown, N. J.

No. 247. Harry, family horse, Bashaw, raised in Bucks county, owned by F. G. Saxton, Philad.

No. 248. Filly, Eclipse, raised in Salem county, N. J., owned by Hor. Norton, New-Jersey.

No. 249. Matched horse, owned by Albert Morrill, Philad.

No. 250. Matched horse, owned by same.

No. 251. Citizen, stallion, Thoroughbred, raised in New-Jersey, owned by Jno. D. Grover, New-Jersey.

No. 252. Copham, stallion, Norman, raised in Lancaster county, owned by Jacob Roher, Lancaster county.

No. 253. Prince Albert, stallion, French breed, raised in Camden, owned by Jno. F. Keating, Boston.

No. 254. Tom, heavy draft stallion, Canadian, raised in do., owned by M. W. Kalbast, Berks county.

No. 255. Mag, filly, Gen. Taylor, raised in Philadelphia, owned by Wm. Simmons, Philad.

No. 256. Jupiter, stallion, St. Lawrence, raised in Canada, owned by D. D. Bell, Acard, Ulster county.

No. 257. Tom, pony, Welsh breed, imported, owned by Jos. Swift, Philad.

No. 258. Dolly, draft horse, Morgan, raised in Chester county, owned by Wm. H. Keen, Philad.

No. 259. Fanny, draft horse, Morgan, raised in do., owned by same.

No. 260. Rover, matched horse, Rover breed, raised in Pennsylvania, owned by Sam. Johnson, Burlington county, N. J.

No. 261. Frank Rover, matched horse, Rover breed, raised in do., owned by same.

No. 262. Gray Squirrel, family horse, Medoc breed, raised in New-York, owned by B. Rush Plumley, Philad.

No. 263. Ploughboy, family horse, Ploughboy breed, raised in Pennsylvania, owned by Wm. McBride, Philad.

No. 264. Kate, brood mare, Norman, owned by Peter Yarnall, Chester county, Pa.

No. 265. Fanny, brood mare out of Indian Chief, raised in do., owned by same.

No. 266. Sam, pony, Canadian, raised in Canada, owned by Jno. M. Sorley, Philad.

No. 267. Bashaw, stallion, Bashaw breed, raised in Mercer county, N. J., owned by A. D. Conover, Monmouth county, N. J.

No. 268. Marshall P. Wilder, saddle horse, raised in New-Jersey, owned by S. B. Henry, Philad.

No. 269. Topsey, family horse, Canadian, raised in New-York, owned by Edwin White, Philad.

No. 270. Dick, family horse, raised in do., owned by Major White-side, Philad.

No. 271. Bill, saddle horse, Arabian breed, raised in Hartsville, owned by Saml. Wilson, Philad.

- No. 272. Driving mule, owned by Thos. Hines, York county, Pa.
 No. 273. Driving mule, owned by same.
 No. 274. Tip Top, saddle horse, raised in Virginia, owned by Thos. Craige, Philad.
 No. 275. Harry, fancy matched, raised in New Jersey, owned by R. Ridgway, Philad.
 No. 276. Roan Dick, fancy matched, owned by same.
 No. 277. Donas, pony, raised in Michigan, owned by H. Whitty, Lancaster.
 No. 278. Martha Baker, family horse, Sherman Morgan, raised in New-York, owned by H. B. Fan, Washington county, N. Y.
 No. 279. Tom Sherman, stallion, Sherman Morgan, raised in do., owned by J. S. Rice, Washington county, N. Y.
 No. 280. Sherman Morgan, stallion, Sherman Morgan breed, raised in Vermont, owned by Lemuel North, Clinton county, N. Y.
 No. 281. Poll, mare, Truxton breed, raised in Indiana, owned by S. B. Johnson, Philad.
 No. 282. Black Hawk, stallion, Black Hawk breed, raised in Delaware, owned by Geo. C. Tumlin, Delaware.
 No. 283. Mule, owned by Fred. Showers, Philad.
 No. 284. Mule, owned by same.
 No. 285. Mule, raised in New-Jersey, owned by Wm. H. Gatzmer, Philad.
 No. 286. Mule, owned by same.
 No. 287. Major Rogers, trotting horse, Messenger breed, raised in Maine, owned by J. L. Brown, Mass.
 No. 288. Tom Morgan, Jr., stallion, Morgan breed, raised in Pennsylvania, owned by Wm. C. Register, Del. county, Pa.
 No. 289. Family horse, owned by Isaac Myers, Jr., Philad.
 No. 290. Katy Darling, family horse, Morgan Messenger, raised in Herkimer county, New-York, owned by G. G. Edwards, Philad.
 No. 291. Draft Horse, raised in Lancaster, Pa., owned by E. W. Shippen, West Philadelphia.
 No. 292. Duchy, family horse, sired by Black Hawk, raised in Dutchess, N. Y., owned by H. S. Hitner, Montgomery county.
 No. 293. Sorrell Bill, family horse, Canadian, raised in Reading, Pa., owned by Wm. M. Lukins, Montgomery county.
 No. 294. Black Dick, stallion, English draft Cobbin, owned by Henry Stoffer, York county, Pa.
 No. 295. Bill, stallion, English draft Cobbin, owned by same.
 No. 296. Colley, heavy draft mare, owned by Eli Logan, Chester county, Pa.
 No. 297. Major, family horse, raised in Vermont, owned by S. Foster, Philad.
 No. 298. Mike, family horse, Gen. Taylor, raised in Pennsylvania, owned by S. Perry, Philad.
 No. 299. Matched horse, Tippo breed, raised in Canada, owned by Jos. Wright, Seneca county, N. Y.

- No. 300. Matched horse, raised in do., owned by same.
- No. 301. Osceola, stallion, Black Hawk, raised in Maryland, owned by Wm. T. Hardesty, Md.
- No. 302. Fanny, family horse, Messenger, owned by I. Croasdale, West Philadelphia.
- No. 303. Nellie, family horse, Canadian, raised in Canada, owned by E. B. Hunt, Trenton, N. J.
- No. 304. Vermont Black Hawk, stallion, Vermont Black Hawk breed, raised in New-York, owned by Wm. P. Howser, Baltimore.
- No. 305. Don Andros, thoroughbred stallion, Spanish breed, raised in Cuba, owned by John Amery, Philad.
- No. 306. White Cloud, family horse, owned by C. Buckins, Philadelphia.
- No. 307. Sally Miller, breeding mare, Bellfounder, raised in New-Jersey, owned by V. Roberts, Gloucester county.
- No. 308. Flora Morgan, filly, Morgan breed, raised in do., owned by M. S. Adams, New-Jersey.
- No. 309. Chesterfield, stallion, thoroughbred, raised in England, owned by O. P. Pettit, Chester county.
- No. 310. Geo. M. Patchen, stallion, Cassius Clay, owned by Jno. Buckley, New-Jersey.
- No. 311. Benjamin Franklin, stallion, thoroughbred, raised in Pennsylvania, owned by Osten Miller, Philad.
- No. 312. Gumelastic, family horse, owned by E. S. Sanford, Philadelphia.
- No. 313. Hard Road, family horse, raised in Boston, owned by J. Peters, Philad.
- No. 314. Fanny, filly, Toronto, owned by J. S. Irick, New-Jersey.
- No. 315. Charles Sumner, family horse, Black Hawk, raised in New-York, owned by Robert Purvis, Philad.
- No. 316. Saratoga, family horse, owned by W. S. Shumway, Philadelphia.
- No. 317. Ashuelot Morgan, stallion, Morgan, raised in Manchester, N. H., owned by Uberto Bowen, Richmond, N. H.
- No. 318. Horse, Black Hawk, owned by W. C. Strong, Freehold, New-Jersey.
- No. 319. Kate, family mare, French Canadian, raised in New-Jersey, owned by E. Bender, Philad.
- No. 320. Toronto, stallion, thoroughbred, owned by Gen. Wm. Irick, Vincentown, N. J.
- No. 321. Jerry, family horse, Messenger, raised in Massachusetts, owned by David Sanderson, Somerville, N. J.
- No. 322. Matched horse, owned by same, for exhibition only.
- No. 323. Matched horse, owned by same, for do.
- No. 324. Tom, matched horse, Black Hawk Morgan, raised in New-York, owned by A. Lawshe, Trenton, N. J.
- No. 325. Jerry, matched horse, Black Hawk Morgan, raised in do., owned by same.
- No. 326. Mary, pony, Canadian, raised in Canada, owned by Chas. Rosbery, Easton, Pa.

- No. 327. Mary, pony, raised in do., owned by same.
 No. 328. Charlie, family horse, Bellfounder, owned by William Brooke, Montgomery county, Pa.
 No. 329. Matched horse, owned by B. M. Whitlock, New York.
 No. 330. " " owned by same.
 No. 331. " " " "
 No. 332. " " " "
 No. 333. Trotting horse, " "
 No. 334. " " " "
 No. 335. Jno. Belfast, stallion, Belfast breed, owned by Augustus Lanback, Huntingdon county, N. J.
 No. 336. Jno. Top, stallion, Stanly and Gallant, owned by same.
 No. 337. Blue Top, stallion, Gallant and Jersey Blue, owned by same.
 No. 338. Kate, family mare, Sir Ladden, owned by C. W. Benton, Doylestown, Pa.
 No. 339. Mac, poney, Shetland breed, raised in Scotland, owned by D. S. Brown, Philad.
 No. 340. Matched horse, Black Hawk breed, owned by A. Vandusen, New-Jersey.
 No. 341. Matched horse, Abdallah breed, owned by same.
 No. 342. Miller's Damsel, trotting horse, raised in Long Island, owned by Conklin Carll, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 No. 343. Sorrell Sally, mule, raised in Kentucky, owned by F. H. Shower, Philad.

SHEEP DEPARTMENT.

- No. 1. One pen Tartar breed, raised in Delaware; owned by Dr. Emerson, Philadelphia.
 No. 2. Owned by Christian Fallow.
 No. 3. Four fat Wethers, Cotswold breed; owned by William Reybold, Delaware City.
 No. 4. One Imperial Buck; owned by same.
 No. 5. Five Yearling Bucks; owned by same.
 No. 6. Five Bucks; owned by same.
 No. 7. Five Ewes; owned by same.
 No. 8. Four yearlings, four two year olds, (not in competition); owned by same.
 No. 9. One Buck, Southdown breed; owned by Daniel B. Haight, Dover Plains.
 No. 10. One Buck, Southdown breed; owned by same.
 No. 11. One Buck, Leicester breed, (imp'd); owned by Charles A. Murphy, Wilmington, Del.
 No. 12. Ewes, Cotswold breed; owned by same.
 No. 13. Long-wooled breed; owned by same.

- No. 14. Middle-wooled breed ; owned by same.
- No. 15. One Buck, Southdown breed ; owned by Robert Purvis, Byberry, Pa.
- No. 16. One Buck, Southdown breed ; owned by James C. Taylor, Montgomery Co., Pa.
- No. 17. One Buck, Southdown breed ; owned by same.
- No. 18. Owned by same.
- No. 19. Owned by same.
- No. 20. One pen Ewes, Silesian breed, raised in New York ; owned by William Chamberlain, Red Hook, N. Y.
- No. 21. One pen Ewes, Silesian breed, raised in New York ; owned by same.
- No. 22. One Buck, French breed, raised in do. ; owned by same
- No. 23. One do. do. do. owned by same.
- No. 24. One pen Ewes, do. do. owned by same.
- No. 25. One do. do. do. owned by same.
- No. 26. One Buck, French breed, raised in Vermont ; owned by Daniel Kimball, Rutland, Vt.
- No. 27. One do. do. do. owned by same.
- No. 28. One pen Ewes, do. do. owned by same.
- No. 29. One pen Bucks, Spanish Merino, raised in Vermont ; owned by George Campbell, W. Westminster, Vt.
- No. 30. One pen Bucks, do. do. owned by same.
- No. 31. One pen Ewes, do. do. owned by same.
- No. 32. One pen Ewes, do. do. owned by same.
- No. 33. One Buck, Silesian breed, do. owned by same.
- No. 34. Ten Bucks, (lambs) ; owned by G. Sidney Fisher, Phila.
- No. 35. Two Rams, Cotswold breed, raised in Virginia ; owned by J. W. Ware, Clark Co., Va.
- No. 36. Five Ewes, do. raised in England ; owned by same.
- No. 37. Five Ewes, do. do. owned by same.
- No. 38. Two Rams, do. do. owned by same.
- No. 39. Four Bucks, Cotswold breed ; owned by James N. Goldsborough.
- No. 40. One Buck Lamb, two Ewes ; owned by Geo. S. Adler, Oxford.
- No. 41. Two Bucks, Long-wooled breed ; owned by Isaac Newton.
- No. 42. Two Bucks, do. do. owned by same.
- No. 43. Eight Ewes, do. do. owned by same.
- No. 44. Two Ewes, three Lambs, do. owned by same.
- No. 45. One pen sheep, Tartary long-wooled breed ; owned by A. T. Newbold, Phila.
- No. 46. Six Wethers, Native breed ; owned by Joshua Moloney, Montgomery Co.
- No. 47. Six Ewes, Leicester long-wooled breed, imported ; owned by Thos. Richardson, West Farms, N. Y.
- No. 48. One Buck, do. do. do. owned by same.
- No. 49. Thirteen young Bucks, do. do. do. owned by same.
- No. 50. One Buck, Leicester long-wooled, raised in Pennsylvania ; owned by George E. Parish, Burlington, N. J.

- No. 51. One do. do. do. owned by same.
- No. 52. One Buck, Silesian breed, raised in New York ; owned by William Chamberlain, Red Hook, N. Y.
- No. 53. One Buck, Silesian breed, raised in do. ; owned by same.
- No. 54. One pen Ewes, Silesian breed, raised in do. ; owned by same.
- No. 55. Owned by J. M. Leslie, Phila.
- No. 56. Owned by same.
- No. 57. Owned by same.
- No. 58. Owned by same.
- No. 59. Five Ewes, one Buck, Spanish Merino, raised in Connecticut ; owned by Joseph Blakslee, Watertown, Conn.
- No. 60. Five Ewes, Southdown breed, raised in Pennsylvania ; owned by Joseph Cape, West Chester.
- No. 61. Five Ewes, Southdown breed, raised in Pennsylvania ; owned by same.
- No. 62. Four Bucks, Southdown breed ; raised in Pennsylvania ; owned by same.
- No. 63. Three Bucks, Southdown breed, raised in Pennsylvania ; owned by same.
- No. 64. Bucks, Southdown breed ; owned by Aaron Clements, Philadelphia.
- No. 65. One Buck, Southdown breed, raised in Dutchess Co., N. Y. ; owned by Samuel Thorne, N. Y.
- No. 66. One Buck, Southdown breed raised in do. ; owned by same.
- No. 67. One pen Ewes, French breed, raised in Vermont ; owned by Daniel Kimball, Rutland, Vt.
- No. 68. One Buck, Silesian breed, raised in do. ; owned by Geo. Campbell, Westminster, Vt.
- No. 69. One pen Ewes, Silesian breed, raised in do. ; owned by same.
- No. 70. Fremont, Buck, Rocky Mountain breed, raised in Rocky Mountain ; owned by John McSorley, Philad.
- No. 71. One Buck, Southdown breed, raised in England ; owned by Thomas Betts, New York.
- Nos. 72, 73, 74. One Buck each ; raised in do., owned by same.
- No. 75. Nine Ewes, one pen ; raised in do., owned by same.
- No. 76. One Buck, Small breed, raised in Penn. ; owned by C. Miller, Pennsylvania.
- No. 77. One Wether, Lincolnshire breed, raised in New York ; owned by Jurian Winne, New York.
- No. 78. One Buck, Leicester breed, raised in Philadelphia ; owned by Charles Daddeker, Philadelphia.
- No. 79. One pen Ewes, Leicester breed, raised in do. ; owned by same.
- No. 80. Six Cashmere Goats ; owned R. Peters, Atalanta, Geo.

SWINE DEPARTMENT.

- No. 1. One Boar, Bucks Co. b., raised in Bucks Co.; owned by Jno. McGowan, Philadelphia.
- No. 2. Sow and Pigs, Chester Co. b.; owned by same.
- No. 3. Do. do. do. do.; owned by same.
- No. 4. Five Pigs, Chester Co. b.; owned by same.
- No. 5. One Boar, Berkshire b.; owned by Daniel B. Haight, Dover Plains.
- No. 6. One Boar; owned by Pennsylvania Hospital, Philad.
- No. 7. One Boar; owned by same.
- No. 8. Two Breeding Sows; owned by same.
- No. 9. One Boar, large b.; owned by Peter Rose, Philadelphia.
- No. 10. Sow and Pigs, owned by George W. Hunt, Frankford, Pa.
- No. 11. One Boar; owned by Robert Purvis, Byberry.
- No. 12. Sow and Pigs; owned by same.
- No. 13. Sow and Pigs; owned by same.
- No. 14. Sow and Pigs, Berkshire b.; owned by George W. White, Frankford.
- No. 15. One Boar, Essex b.; owned by George F. Curwen, West Haverford.
- No. 16. Two Sows and Pigs, Essex b.; owned by same.
- No. 17. Four Sows, Large b., raised in Philadelphia; owned by Robert Little.
- No. 18. Four Pigs, Large b., raised in do.; owned by same.
- No. 19. One Boar, Suffolk b.; owned by B. C. L. Haines.
- No. 20. Three Sows, do.; owned by same.
- No. 21. Pigs, Suffolk b.; owned by same.
- No. 22. One Boar, Chester Co. b.; owned by James N. Goldsborough, Easton, Md.
- No. 23. One Boar, Suffolk b., raised in West Philadelphia; owned by Dr. James T. Crabb, West Phila.
- No. 24. One Boar, Yorkshire (improved Berkshire) b., raised in England; owned by Thomas Richardson, West Farms, N. Y.
- No. 25. One Boar, Berkshire b., raised in do.; owned by same.
- No. 26. Sow and Pigs, Berkshire b., raised in do.; owned by same.
- No. 27. One Boar, Chester Co. b.; owned by George D. Parish, Burlington, N. J.
- No. 28. One Sow, large b., raised in Philadelphia; owned by Thos. Brennan, Philadelphia.
- No. 29. Yorkshire (improved) b., raised in New York; owned by Thomas Richardson, New York.
- No. 30. Two Boar Pigs, Yorkshire (improved) b., raised in do.; owned by same.
- No. 31. One Boar, Suffolk b., raised in Chester Co.; owned by E. V. Dickey, Oxford, Chester Co.
- No. 32. One Sow, Suffolk b., raised in Chester Co.; owned by E. V. Dickey, Oxford, Chester Co.

No. 33. Six Shoats, Suffolk b., raised in do.; owned by same.

No. 34. One Sow, Large b., raised in Philadelphia; owned by Thomas Brennan, Philadelphia.

No. 35. One Boar, Native b., raised in Pennsylvania; owned by C. Miller, Penn.

No. 36. One Sow, Native b., raised in do.; owned by same.

No. 37. Six Pigs, Native b., raised in do.; owned by same.

No. 38. Six Swine, Chester White b., raised in Pennsylvania: owned by Thomas Ward, Chester Co., Pa.

No. 39. Sow and Pigs, Chester White b., raised in Chester Co., Pa.; owned by Lewis P. Hooper, Chester Co., Pa.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

No. 1. Creoles or Bolton Greys; owned by John Bodine, Port Richmond.

No. 2 to 4. Owned by Robert Purvis, Byberry.

No. 5. Buff Shanghaes, two pair; owned by Joseph Belcher, Germantown Road.

No. 6. White Turkeys; owned by S. C. Radford, Chestnut street, West Philadelphia.

No. 7. Blue Turkeys; owned by same.

No. 8. Hong Kong Geese, " "

No. 9. Silk Fowls, of Japan, " "

No. 10. Silk Fowls, of China, " "

No. 11. Bremen Geese, " "

No. 12. Shanghaes, " "

No. 13. Common Geese, " "

No. 14. White Geese, " "

No. 15. Bramah Pootras, " "

No. 16. Grey Shanghaes, " "

No. 17. Black Polands, " "

No. 18. Dunghill Fowls, " "

No. 19. White Shanghaes, " "

No. 20. Black Spanish, " "

No. 21. Bolton Greys, " "

No. 22. Speckled Dorkings, " "

No. 23. Common Ducks, " "

No. 24. Blue Muscovy Ducks, " "

No. 25. White Muscovy Ducks, " "

No. 26. White Poland Ducks, " "

No. 27. Aylesbury Ducks, " "

No. 28. Mule Ducks, " "

No. 29. Creepers, " "

No. 30. Jersey Blues, " "

No. 31. Game Bantams, " "

- No. 32. Pheasant Bantams, owned by same.
 No. 33. Black African Bantams, " "
 No. 34. White (plain leg) do. " "
 No. 35. White Bantams, " "
 No. 36. Chittagongs, " "
 No. 37. Dominique Fowls, " "
 No. 38. Golden Pheasants, " "
 No. 39. Silver Pheasants, " "
 No. 40. Rumpless, or Persian Fowls, " "
 No. 41. Frizzle Fowls, " "
 No. 42. Cochin China, " "
 No. 43. Shanghaes, " "
 No. 44. Black Java Fowls, " "
 No. 45 to 59. Owned by same.
 No. 59. One cock, two hens, Cochin China, raised in West Philadelphia; owned by James Gillespie, West Philadelphia.
 No. 60. One cock, two hens, Golden Seabright; owned by same.
 No. 61. One cock, four pullets, Cochin China; owned by same.
 No. 62. One cock, two hens, Bramah Pootrahs, raised in West Philadelphia; owned by James T. Crabb, West Philadelphia.
 No. 63. One stag, two pullets, Pootrahs; owned by same.
 No. 64. One cock, two hens, buff Shanghaes; owned by same.
 No. 65. One stag, two pullets, Buff Shanghaes; owned by same.
 No. 66. One cock, two hens, Black Shanghaes; owned by same.
 No. 67. One cock, two hens, Black Shanghaes; owned by same.
 No. 68. One cock, two hens, White Shanghaes; owned by same.
 No. 69. One cock, two hens, White Shanghaes; owned by same.
 No. 70. One cock, two pullets, Sumatra Pheasant, game; the same.
 No. 71. One cock, two hens, Black Spanish; owned by same.
 No. 72. One cock, two hens, Wild Indian Mountain, game; do.
 No. 73. One cock, two hens, Silver penciled Hamburgs; do.
 No. 74. One cock, two hens, Bolton Greys; owned by same.
 No. 75. One cock, two hens, Sea Bright Bantams; owned by same.
 No. 76. One cock, two hens, Black Spanish Bantams; the same.
 No. 77. One cock two hens, Pheasant Bantams; owned by same.
 No. 78. One cock and hen, White Turkeys; owned by same.
 No. 79. One cock and hen, Wild Turkeys; owned by same.
 No. 80. One gander, two geese, White Bremen breed; the same.
 No. 81. One gander and goose, Hong Kong breed; owned by same.
 No. 82. One cock, two hens, Golden penciled Hamburgs; the same.
 No. 83. One cock, two hens, Silver spangled Hamburgs; the same.
 No. 84. One cock, two hens, Irish game fowls; owned by same.
 Nos. 85, 86. Owned by same.
 No. 87. One cock, four hens, Golden Pheasants; raised in Frankfort, owned; by Ammon Holden, Frankfort.
 No. 88. Two cocks, two hens, Golden Pheasants; owned by same.
 No. 89. One cock, three hens, Silver Pheasants; owned by same.
 No. 90. One cock, four pullets, Silver Pheasants; owned by same.
 No. 91. One cock three hens, White Dorking; owned by same.

- No. 92. One stag, three pullets, White Dorking; owned by same.
 No. 93. One cock, four hens, Bolton Greys; owned by same.
 No. 94. One cock, two hens, Black Polands; owned by same.
 No. 95. Three stags, three pullets, Black Polands; owned by same.
 Nos. 96, 97. One gander, two geese, Bremen; owned by Peter Rose, West Philadelphia.
 No. 98. One cock, three hens, Bantam; raised in Philadelphia; owned by George S. Millet, jr., 725 North 5th st., Philadelphia.
 No. 99. Two drakes, three ducks, Aylesbury; raised in Europe; owned by Thomas Richardson, New York.
 No. 100. One cock, two hens, Bramah Pootrahs; West Philadelphia; owned by James Gillespie, West Philadelphia.
 No. 101. One cock, two hens Bramah Pootrahs; owned by same.
 No. 102. One cock, three hens, Sumatra Game; owned by same.
 No. 103. Black Spanish; owned by same.
 No. 104. Bramah Pootrahs; owned by same.
 No. 105. One cock, seven pullets, white-necked Creoles; raised in Pennsylvania; owned by John Denton, Springfield, Pennsylvania.
 No. 106. One cock, two hens, Silver Pheasants; owned by same.
 No. 107. One cock, one hen, Turkey; raised in Philadelphia; owned by G. B. Stroud, Philadelphia.
 No. 108. Two cocks, one hen, White Polish; owned by same.
 No. 109. Two cocks, four hens, Game; owned by same.
 No. 110. One stag, two pullets, Polish; raised in Pennsylvania; owned by George P. Weaver, Philadelphia.
 No. 111. Two stags, five pullets, Speckled Dorking; raised in do.; owned by E. T. Hyatt, Philadelphia.
 No. 112. One stag, three pullets, Games; raised in Andalusia; owned by W. W. Ball, Andalusia, Bucks Co.
 No. 113. One stag, three pullets, Games; owned by same.
 No. 114. One stag, two pullets, Games; " "
 No. 115. One stag, two pullets, Games; " "
 No. 116. One stag, three pullets, Games; " "
 No. 117. One stag, three pullets, Grey Shanghaes; " "
 No. 118. One stag, two pullets, " " " "
 No. 119. One drake, four ducks, Rouen; " "
 No. 120. One gander, two geese, Hong Kong; " "
 No. 121 to 130. Games; owned by Matthias Rusk, Philadelphia.
 No. 122. One cock, two hens, Games; " "
 No. 123. One stag, two hens, " " "
 No. 124. One cock, two hens, " " "
 No. 125. One cock, one pullet, " " "
 No. 126. One stag, two pullets, Black Spanish; owned by Ammon Holden, Frankford.
 No. 127. One hen from Shanghae cock and Guinea hen, and two pullets; owned by Charles Gillespie, Wallace Township, Chester Co.
 No. 128. Three White fowls, Mixed; owned by C. Colflesh, Pa.
 No. 129. Guinea fowls; owned by Henry Bowman, Philadelphia.
 No. 130. Large cage containing forty pair fancy Pigeons; owned by W. W. Clark, West Philadelphia.

- No. 131. Silver Pheasants; owned by George Bowers.
 No. 132. Three Golden Pheasants; owned by Henry Cooper.
 No. 134. Three pullets, Pheasants; owned by same.

IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

- No. 1. Reaping and Mowing machine; deposited by W. Johnson & Co., Newark, New Jersey.
 No. 2. One Portable Cider Mill and Press, combined; deposited by W. O. Hickock.
 No. 3. One Hand Cider Mill, without Press; deposited by same.
 No. 4. One Press, for Cider; " "
 No. 5. One Power Cider Mill; " "
 No. 6. One Press for Cider Mill; " "
 No. 7. One Horse Power and Thresher, with Fixture; deposited by Isaiah Knauer.
 No. 8. One Mowing Machine; deposited by same.
 No. 9. One Meat Cutter; " "
 No. 10. Cummings Patent Hay, Straw, and Corn Stalk Cutter; deposited by G. B. Griffin.
 No. 11. Fisher & Anderson, Reaping and Mowing Machine; deposited by A. J. Anderson
 No. 12. Combined Mowing and Reaping Machine; deposited by C. B. Wagner.
 No. 13. Grass and Grain Harvester, Patentee and Manufacturer; deposited by S. S. Allen.
 No. 14. Harvesting Machine, called the Ambler Machine; improved and manufactured, by S. S. Allen.
 No. 15. Two Patent Cultivating Plows; deposited by W. E. Wyche, New York.
 No. 16. One Straw Cutting Machine; deposited by Wm. Colladay, Philadelphia.
 No. 17. One Fanning Mill Machine; deposited by H. H. Beach, Chicago.
 No. 18. One Potato Digger Machine; deposited by Abraham Henlings, Philadelphia.
 No. 19. One Reaping Machine; Cyril B. Wagner, patent; deposited by Robert Taylor.
 No. 20. A Machine for Cleaning and Drying Grain; manufactured and deposited by Horatio N. Black.
 No. 21. Atkins Self-Reaper; manufactured and deposited by Jas. Patton.
 No. 22. Atkins' Mower; deposited by same.
 No. 23. Atkins' Reaper and Mower, combined; depos. by same.
 No. 24. Atkins' Rake, (model;) " "
 No. 25. Patton's Self-balancing Sash and Lock; " "

No. 26. One Feed-Cutter, Self-sharpening; deposited by Collum Merrill & Co. Philadelphia.

No. 27. Apple-Parer, reverse action; deposited by same.

No. 28, 29. Feed Cutters, Cummings; deposited by W. H. Jones, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

No. 30. One Clover Huller, Hibbs' patent; deposited by Jonathan Hibbs, Pennsylvania.

No. 31. Hay, Manure and Spading Forks; deposited by Shelle & Lawson, Philadelphia.

No. 32. One Self-weighting Coal Cart; J. W. Martin, inventor; deposited by S. H. Rothermel, Philadelphia.

No. 33. Harns' Improved Cider Mill; deposited by John Hatton, Carlisle, Pa.

No. 34. One four-horse power Engine, farm; deposited by A. L. Archambault, Philadelphia.

No. 35. One eighteen-horse power Saw Mill Engine; by same.

No. 36. One hand power Corn-Sheller, Separator and Cleaner.

No. 37. One horse power Corn-Sheller, Separator and Cleaner; deposited by H. E. Smith, Philadelphia.

No. 38. One two-horse power do. do.; deposited by same.

No. 39. One four " " " " " "

No. 40. One two-horse power Thresher and Winnower; deposited by Malit & Quick.

No. 41. Two patent Ploughs; deposited by Wm. E. Wyche, N. Y.

No. 42. Two Cider Mills; deposited by Joseph Jones, N. Y.

No. 43. One patent Clover Machine; deposited by M. S. Kahle, Virginia.

No. 44. One Mowing Machine; deposited by A. Colburn, Conn.

No. 45. One patent Grain Mill; deposited by Kuhus & Haines, Delaware,

No. 46. One patent Fan Mill; deposited by John Van Wagner, New Jersey.

No. 47. One improved Little Giant, (Scott's); deposited by Scott, Mockbee & Co., Philadelphia.

No. 48. One Crescent Grain Mill, (Scott's); deposited by same.

No. 49. Two portable Grain Mills; deposited by Anson Atwood, Troy, N. Y.

No. 50. Two Grain Cultivators; deposited by D. J. Packer, N. J.

No. 51. Collection of Implements; deposited by Paschal Morris & Co., Philadelphia.

No. 52. One Reaper and Mower; deposited by William Robinson & Co., Delaware.

No. 53. One Grain Fan; deposited by H. and A. Stoner, Pa.

No. 54. One Grain Drill; " " "

No. 55. One Mowing and Reaping Machine; deposited by Wm. Dripps, Pa.

No. 56. One Plough; deposited by Jas. Walker, Pa.

No. 57. One Threshing Machine; deposited by Emery Brothers, New York.

- No. 58. One Threshing Machine and Cleaner, combined ; by same.
 No. 59. Patent Stave Header and Shingle-Cutter ; deposited by C. Eberly, Pa.
 No. 60. One Corn-Sheller ; deposited by George S. Grier, Del.
 No. 61. Double Grinding Corn and Cob Crusher ; deposited by Skilton & Beattie, N. Y.
 No. 62. Collection of Implements ; deposited by Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston, Mass.
 No. 63. Cam Motion Mowing and Reaping Machine ; made by Deity & Dunham ; deposited by D. Landreth & Co.
 No. 64. Reaping and Mowing Machine ; made by Obed & Husey ; deposited by D. Landreth & Co.



ENTRIES IN HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

- No. 1. Apples ; 50 varieties, by James A. Nelson, Mercer Co., Pa.
 No. 2. Apples ; by C. Goodrich, Burlington, Vt.
 No. 3. Isabella Grapes ; by A. L. Felton, Philadelphia.
 No. 4. Pears and Grapes ; 30 varieties, by R. Buist, Philadelphia.
 No. 5. Quinces ; by James Bell, Gloucester, N. J.
 No. 6. Pears ; by Chas. Carnell, Germantown Road, Philadelphia.
 No. 7. Apples and Pears ; 120 varieties, by John Perkins, Mooreston, New Jersey.
 No. 8. Pears ; by Abraham Titlow, North Penn Township, Philadelphia.
 No. 9. Quinces ; by L. Chamberlain, Camden, N. J.
 No. 10. Apples ; 12 varieties, by Charles Colflesh, Upper Darby.
 No. 11. Grapes ; 3 native varieties, by Peter Raabe, northeast corner 7th and Parish, Philadelphia.
 No. 12. Pears ; by Richard Weldon, (gardener to H. Longstreth,) West Philadelphia, Penn.
 No. 13. Watermelons ; 9 varieties, by J. J. Hatch, Camden Co., New Jersey.
 No. 14. Apples ; 30 varieties, by W. C. Harbison and brothers, Newcastle, Lawrence Co., Penn.
 No. 15. Pears, Apples, Quinces and Cranberries ; 40 varieties, by Wm. Parry, Cinnaminson, Burlington Co., N. J.
 No. 16. Grapes, Peaches and Quinces ; by Alexander Craig, 21st and Race streets, Philadelphia.
 No. 17. Grapes, Pears and Peaches ; 24 varieties, by J. B. Baxter, Philadelphia.
 No. 18. Quinces ; by William Carvill, (from Henry Grambo,) Bucks County.
 No. 19. Pears ; 47 varieties, by Wm. Reid, Elizabethtown, N. J.
 No. 20. Grapes ; by Henry Smith, (gardener to S. M. Walen,) Schoolhouse Lane, Germantown, Penn.
 No. 21. Grapes ; by John Rice, (M. Doyle, gardener,) Philad.

No. 22. Apples ; by W. Harry Mattson, Darby, Delaware Co., Penn.

No. 23. Apples ; by Daniel C. Gyger, Radwor, Delaware Co., Pa.

No. 24. Apples ; 31 varieties, by Samuel W. Noble, Montgomery Co., Penn.

No. 25. Grapes ; 5 varieties, by James Astley, (gardener at Eden Hall Institute,) Torresdale, Penn.

No. 26. Pears ; by Miss Dennis, Salem New Jersey.

No. 27. Quinces and Pears ; by Samuel Cooper, Turner's Lane, Philadelphia.

No. 27½. Pears, Apples and Grapes ; by George Blight, (P. McStay, gardener,) Germantown Penn.

No. 28. Pears ; by George Leggett, 148 Christian street, above 3d, Philadelphia.

No. 29. Pears, Quinces and Grapes ; by T. S. Fletcher, Delano, Burlington Co., New Jersey.

No. 30. Grapes ; by Edward Paramore, Germantown, Pa.

No. 31. Apples ; 12 varieties, by H. A. Mish, Harrisburg, Penn.

No. 32. Pears ; by Alexander Parker, 10th and Prince streets, Philadelphia.

No. 33. Preserved Peaches, Plums, and Pears ; by J. Williams Thorne, Parksbury, Chester Co., Pa.

No. 34. Apples ; 162 varieties, by Jacob Conklin, Sheppardstown, Pennsylvania.

No. 35. Pears and Grapes ; 175 varieties, by Hovey & Co., Boston, Mass.

No. 36. Apples ; by Louis P. Hoopes, West Chester, Penn.

No. 37. Apples, Pears, Peaches and Grapes ; by John M. Summy.

No. 38. Apples ; 30 varieties, by David Petit, Salem, N. J.

No. 39. Grapes ; by Sarah P. Worrel, Del. Co., Penn.

No. 40. Pears ; 150 varieties, (not in competition,) by Marshall P. Wilder, Dorchester, Mass.

No. 41. Grapes ; by R. L. Colt, (for Dr. Brinckle,) Patterson, New Jersey.

No. 42. Pears ; by Isaac Eckert, Reading, Penn.

No. 43. Quinces ; by J. Evans, Marlton, New Jersey.

No. 44. Apples ; 46 varieties, by Warder and Gilmore, Springfield, Ohio.

No. 45. Apples ; 8 varieties, by D. B. Ferree, Parksbury, Chester County, Penn.

No. 46. Grapes ; by Dr. Grant, Newburgh, New Jersey.

No. 47. Rebecca Grapes ; by Wm. Brocksbanks, Hudson, N. Y.

No. 48. Apples ; 15 varieties, by Geo. Greene, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

No. 49. Dioscorea Batatas ; by W. R. Prince & Co., Flushing, New York.

No. 50. Pears ; by Jonas Eberhalt, Falls of Schuylkill, weighing 26 to 27½ oz. each.

No. 51. Apples ; by A. J. Newbold.

No. 52. Six bottles of Syrup, manufactured from the New Chinese Sugar Cane, by Col. Richard Peters, Atlanta, Ga.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

CLASS I.—CATTLE.

No. 1.—SWEEPSTAKES PREMIUMS.

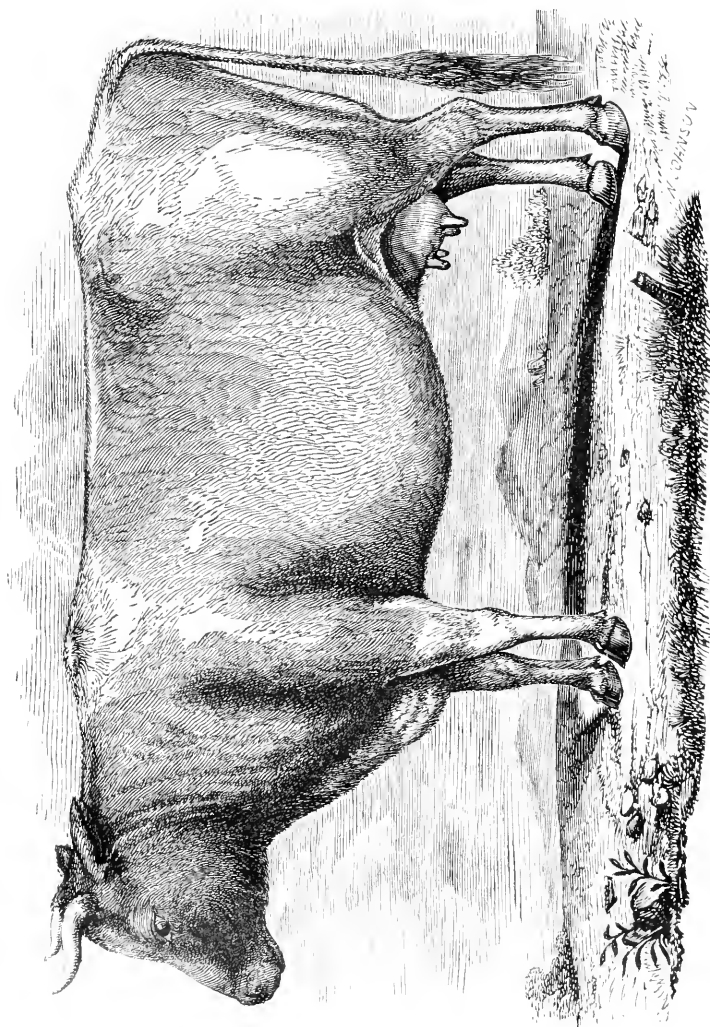
The Committee on the "Sweepstakes for the herd premium," respectfully report,—That there were entered for their examination, eight herds. In the absence of instructions from the Society, as to what would govern our decision, where all herds were brought into competition, after mature deliberation, we adopted the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That this Committee, in making up their decisions, take into consideration which is the most perfect herd of its kind; and that pedigrees (in thorough-bred animals of otherwise equal merit) have all due influence."

We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we disclaim all intention in the decision we have arrived at, to place one breed of cattle before another, but that the prize was awarded with strict reference to the above resolution.

We awarded the prize of \$200 to Mr. Samuel Thorne, of Thornedale, Washington Hollow, Dutchess Co., N. Y., for his Short-horn Herd, composed of the following animals:—Neptune, Lalla Rookh, Lady Millicent, Peerless and Azalia.

We were also much pleased with the following herds, and consider them *very superior specimens* of their respective breeds, viz.:—Two herds of Devons, shown respectively by Mr. E. G. Faile, of West Farms, N. Y., and Mr. Wm. B. Dobbins, of Maryland; also, a herd of Herefords, shown by Wm. H. Sotham, of Owego, N. Y.; also, a herd of Ayrshires, shown by R. McHenry, of Maryland; and a herd of Jerseys, shown by J. H. McHenry, of Maryland.



JERSEY COW, CHARITY.

PROPERTY OF J. HOWARD McHENRY, Esq.,
Pikesville, Baltimore Co., Md.

We would respectfully submit to the Society, that if this premium is to be hereafter continued, some distinct and definite instructions be laid down, by which the judges shall be governed, and also to enable the exhibitors to know upon what basis the merits of their respective herds are to be decided.

Board of Judges.—S. P. Chapman, Clockville N. Y.; J. A. Taintor, Hartford, Conn.; R. Peters, Atlanta, Geo.; George Clarke, East Springfield, N. Y.; Harvey Dodge, Sutton, Mass.

No. 2.—HERD PREMIUMS.

For best Durham bull and four cows, or heifers, belonging to any one person, \$100, Samuel Thorne, of New York.

For best Devon bull and four cows or heifers, belonging to any one person, \$100, Wm. B. Dobbins, of Maryland; next best, diploma, J. Howard McHenry, of Maryland.

For best Ayrshire bull and four cows, \$100, Ramsay McHenry, of Maryland.

For best Hereford bull and four cows, or heifers, belonging to any one person, \$100, Wm. H. Sotham, of N. Y.

For best Jersey (Alderney) bull and four cows, or heifers, belonging to any one person, \$100, J. Howard McHenry, of Md.; next best, diploma, Roswell L. Colt, of New Jersey.

For best four cows, or heifers, not full blood, \$50, Jno. Merryman, of Maryland; second best, diploma, Richard Cartwright.

Judges the same as on the distinctive breeds hereafter.

No. 3.—DURHAM BREED.

BULLS.

The Committee on Short-horn bulls beg leave to report, that they had exhibited to them, some of the finest animals which have ever come under their observation, and regret extremely the necessity of discriminating among them; but as the rules of the Society require that they should express their

opinion, they do it with great diffidence—for where all were of such superior excellence, they may not give that universal satisfaction which is so desirable to the success of these exhibitions.

In the class of aged bulls, the Committee had before them the following animals in the order they appear on the Book of Entry:—

Mr. Dennis Kelley exhibited imported Lord Barrington, 5 years old; Mr. Charles Kelley exhibited imported Liberator, 4 years old; Mr. Ayerigg exhibited Marmion, 4 years old; Mr. Richardson exhibited imported Duke of Cambridge, 3 years old; Mr. Samuel Thorne, exhibited imported Neptune, 5 years old; Mr. Burton, exhibited Valentine, 4 years old; Mr. Bathgate exhibited Sachem, 4 years old; Mr. George Martin exhibited Belvidere, 3 years old; and M. A. Bolmar, exhibited Henry Clay, 5 years old.

Among these five animals, the Committee are compelled to decide, and they do so, by awarding the first premium, \$100, to Neptune, belonging to Mr. Thorne, and the second premium, \$50, to Duke of Cambridge, belonging to Mr. Richardson.

The Committee also examined the one and two year olds with great care, and award as follows:—

For two year olds—first premium, \$50, to Gen. Hector, belonging to D. Carrish; second premium, \$25, to Richard Booth, belonging to T. P. Remington.

For one year olds—first premium, \$20, to Lord Raglan, belonging to T. P. Remington; second premium, \$10, to Duke of Athol, belonging to L. P. Hoopes.

Board of Judges.—Charles B. Calvert, Md.; Thomas H. Rutherford, Daniel B. Haight, Stut. McClung, N. Y.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Three years old and upwards, first premium, \$100, Samuel Thorne, N. Y., Lalla Rookh; second do., \$50, Samuel Thorne, N. Y., Lady Milicent.

Two years old and under three years, first premium, \$50,

Samuel Thorne, N. Y., Mrs. Flathers; second do., \$25, Thos. P. Remington, Pa., Corn Tassel.

One year old and under two years, first premium, \$20, Samuel Thorne, N. Y., Peerless; second do., \$10, S. Thorne, N. Y., Mistress Gwyn.

Board of Judges. — William H. Sotham, N. Y.; Paschal Morris, Penn.; J. Thompson Warder, Ohio.

NO. 4.—DEVON BREED.

BULLS.

The Committee on Devon bulls, respectfully report,—that with much care, they examined the fine bulls presented for their inspection—twenty-seven in number. Many possessed such excellent points of character, such high breeding, and all such requisites as are peculiar to this breed, that they found great difficulty in making their awards, which were as follows:—

For three year olds and upwards, first premium, \$100, J. Howard McHenry, Maryland, Uncas; second premium, \$50, G. D. Parrish, Penn.

For two year olds and under three, first premium, \$50, E. G. Faile, N. Y.; second premium, \$25, Jacob N. Blakeslee, Conn.

For one year olds and under two, first premium, \$20, C. J. Wainwright, N. Y.; second premium, \$10, A. Biddeman, N. Y.

Messrs. John Merryman, W. E. Dobbins, Isaac Pearson, H. Cauffman, A. M. Tredwell, G. F. Curven, John R. Jenkins, John G. Muirhead, and J. F. Lukens, exhibited very choice animals; and it was the regret of the Committee that they had not premiums to award.

Board of Judges. — Richard Pim, Penn.; Charles M. Clark, N. Y.; Geo. Blight, Penn.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

The Committee on Devon cows and heifers, reserving for a time a detailed report of their proceedings, at present make the following award of their judgment as to the parties entitled to premiums:—

Three years old and upwards, first premium to William B. Dobbins, Md., \$100, for his cow Coral; second premium to E. G. Faile, N. J., \$50, for his cow Jenny.

Two years old and under three, first premium to C. J. Wainright, \$50, for his heifer Helena 3d; second premium to E. G. Faile, \$25, for his cow Cleopatra.

One year old and under two years, first premium to J. N. Blakeslee, \$25, for Matchless 2d; second premium to George Martin, \$10, for his heifer and calf.

Board of Judges.—Frederick Watts, Penn.; Franklin P. Holcomb, Ga.; Charles L. Flint, Mass.

No. 5.—AYRSHIRE BREED.

The Judges upon Ayrshires report: That although the number of cattle on exhibition was not large, the quality was very fine. After a careful examination, the Committee have awarded the premiums to the following:—

BULLS.

Three years old and upwards, first premium, \$100, John Merryman, Md., for Highlander; second do. \$50, Ramsay McHenry, Md., for Macbeth.

Two years old and under three, first premium, \$50, John Merryman, for Mar; second do. \$25, Ramsay McHenry, for Erroll.

One year and under, first premium, \$20—not awarded; second do. \$10, Thomas Bettes.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Three years old and over, first premium, \$100, A. M. Tredwell, for Jessie; second do. \$50, R. McHenry, for Mary Second, Queen of Scots.

Two years old and under three, \$50, R. McHenry, for Heliotrope; do. do., \$25, to same, for Kate.

One year old and under two, \$20, R. McHenry, for Mignonne; do. do., \$10, Hiram Clement, for Maryland.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Board of Judges.—G. M. Eldridge, Md.; John Brooks, Mass.; James Miles, Pa.; David Watson, M. D., Pa.; Bryan Jackson, Del.; John G. Turpin, Va.

NO. 6.—HEREFORD BREED.

BULLS.

Three years old and upwards, first premium, \$100, Thomas Asten, Ohio, for Curley; second do. \$50, William H. Southam, New York, for Mystery. Discretionary premiums of \$25 to William D. Bowie, Maryland, for Victory.

One year and under two years, first premium \$20, John Merryman, Maryland, for Catalpa.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Three years old and upwards, first premium \$100, Wm. H. Sotham, New York, for Myrtle; second do. \$50, Thomas Asten, Ohio, for Duchess.

Two years old and under three years, first premium \$50, Wm. H. Sotham, New York, Lady; do. do. \$25, Tuberoze.

One year old and under two years, first premium \$20, Wm. H. Sotham, New York, Gentle; second do. \$10, John Merryman, Maryland, Lilae. Discretionary premium of \$25 to John Merryman, Md., for Black Beauty.

Board of Judges.—Edward G. Faile, N. Y.; John C. Clark Del.; B. Haines, N. J.; Daniel B. Haight, N. Y.; W. G. Lewis, Framingham, Mass.; W. A. Johns, Princess Ann, P. O., Md.; Thomas Hughlett, Trappe, Md.

No. 7.—ALDERNEY (JERSEY) BREED.

BULLS.

The Committee report for premiums the following awards:

Three years old and upwards, first premium \$100, James H. McHenry, Md., Commodore; second do. \$50, Roswell L. Colt, N. J., Jersey Prince.

Two years old and under three years, first premium \$50, J. H. McHenry, Md., Midshipman; second do. \$25, T. P. Remington, Penn., Louis Napoleon.

One year old and under two years, first premium \$20, J. Howard McHenry, Md., Relief; second do. \$10, Roswell L. Colt, N. J., St. Clement.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Three years old and upwards, first premium \$100, John Glenn, Md., Victoria; second do. \$50, J. Howard McHenry, Faith.

Two years old and under three years, first premium \$50, Dr. Twaddell, Penn., Europa; second do. \$25, Roswell L. Colt, N. J., Jenny.

One year old and under two years, first premium \$20, John Glenn, Md. Duchess; second do. \$10, J. H. McHenry, do., Pearl.

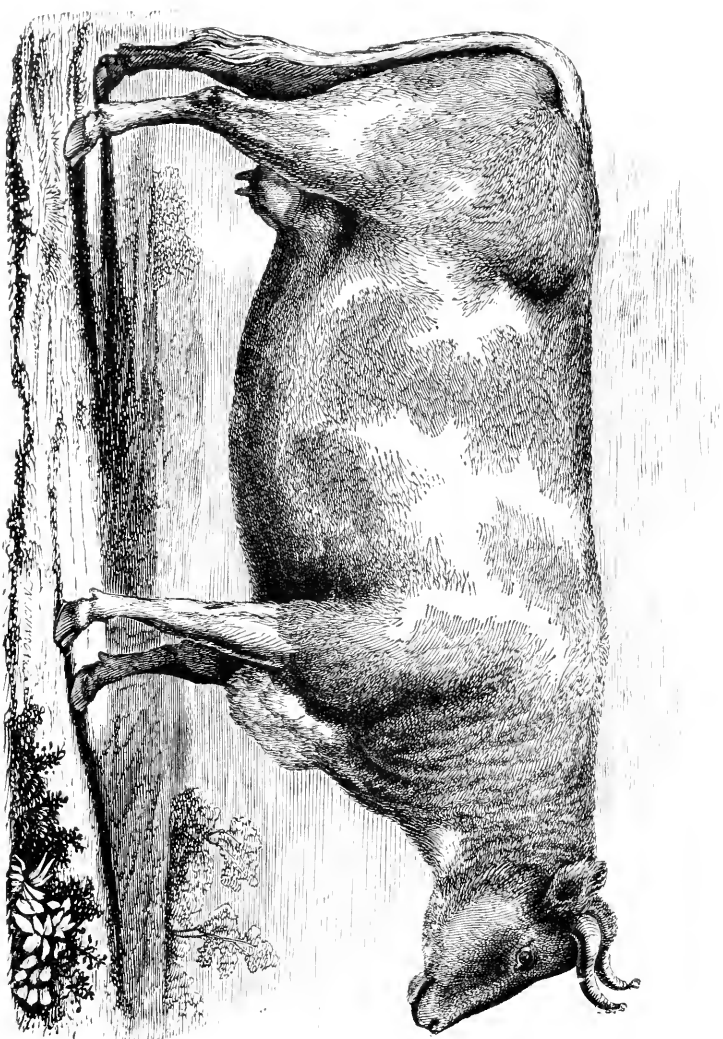
The Committee found among the numerous competitors many animals, both imported and native-bred, worthy of great commendation.

To John Rice, a discretionary premium of \$50, cow Duchess.

Board of Judges. — Jonathan Thorne, N. Y.; Edward Lloyd, Jr., Md.; Henry W. Clapp, Mass.

FRENCH ALDERNEYS.

Having been called upon by the President of United States Agricultural Society to report to that Society the merits of that breed, I report as follows:—I am much pleased with their appearance as milking stock. The exhibitor of a



JERSEY COW, FAITH II.

PROPERTY OF J. HOWARD McILHENNY, Esq.

Pikesville, Baltimore Co., Md.

heifer one year and ten months old, says she has made seven and a half pounds of butter in six days ; and I have not the slightest reason to doubt his veracity. Mr. McGowan has a bull one year old of that breed, a very fine one ; also a grade heifer. I recommend the Society to give a discretionary premium to Mr. Supplee. I would recommend a discretionary premium to Mr. McGowan for his bull and two heifers.

WM. H. SOTHAM.

GRADE AND NATIVE COWS.

MR. PRESIDENT,—Your Committee, after a prolonged and careful examination, report the following awards :—

GRADES.

For the best grade cow over three years old, to Charles Lloyd, Pa., for “Madam,” the first prize of \$50 ; for the second best grade cow over three years, to George Martin, Pa., for Cherry, \$25.

The Committee would mention that the fine cows Jenny and Sally, owned by Clemens Erwig, Jr., Kinsessing, Pa.; the cow owned by J. T. Lukens, Philadelphia ; “Nelly,” owned by Washington Bishop, Philadelphia ; “Polly,” owned by John Turner, Pa.; “Fanny,” owned by Robert McConnell ; “Bloss” and “Red Roan,” owned by George Martin, and “Jessie,” owned by Peter McAnally, were all highly creditable to their owners, and the Committee found much difficulty in making a choice between them and their successful rivals. The half-bred Hereford of Wm. H. Sotham is a magnificent handler and a highly superior animal, better, your Committee think, for the shambles than the dairy.

GRADE HEIFERS BETWEEN ONE AND TWO YEARS.

For the best grade heifer between two and three years old, to John Merryman, Baltimore, Md., for “Alita,” the first prize of \$25 ; for the second best, to Isaac Newton, Del. Co., Pa., second premium of \$15.

Mr. S. G. Ayerigg, of Passaic, N. J., showed some fine heifers in this class. Mr. McGowan, of Bridesburg, his fine

heifer "Dolly." Robert Little, his superior heifers "Dairy Maid" and "Buttercup." Mr. Lukens shows a very fine heifer in this class. George Martin, a fine two year old heifer. "Rosy," owned by Richard Cartwright, Philadelphia, an excellent one also. The competition was exceedingly close in this class, and the Committee found great difficulty in making a choice.

YEARLING GRADES.

For the best grade yearling, to Thomas G. Ayerigg, for a heifer one year and seven months old, the first prize of \$10; to George Martin, Philadelphia, the second prize of \$5.

Messrs. Cartwright, Martin, and Ayerigg showed splendid specimens in this class.

NATIVES.

For the best native cow, three years old and upwards, to "Mary Anne," four years old, owned by Marks Martin, West Philadelphia, the first premium of \$50. For the next best, to John Merryman, Baltimore, Md., for his cow "Nancy," the second prize of \$25.

Native heifers between two and three—none offered. Native yearling, to Sarah H. Greaves, for "Fair Star," a complimentary first prize of \$10.

For the best herd of four grade native cows, to John Merryman, of Baltimore, Md., the first prize of \$50. For the next best herd, to Richard Cartwright, the second diploma.

In the class of grade heifers between one and two years old, Robert McFarland showed a fine heifer and calf fully equal to the second best grade heifer, and we award him a discretionary premium of \$5.

Board of Judges.—Bryan Jackson, Del.; Isaac Newton, Del. Co., Pa.; John Giles, Woodstock, Conn.; Hartman Kuhn, Phila.; Henry Twaddell, West Phila.

NO. 9. — MILCH COWS.

The Committee on Milch Cows beg leave to make the following report, viz:

They award the first premium of \$100 to Washington Bishop, of Delaware County, Penn., for his cow Nelly.

They award the second premium of \$50 to George Martin of Philadelphia, for his cow Lady Filmore.

They award the third premium of \$25 to John Sumer of Philadelphia, for his cow Polly.

They also recommend a discretionary premium of \$25 to George Martin, of Philadelphia, for his cow Cherry.

Also a discretionary premium of \$25 to Robert Little of Philadelphia, for his cow Brindle.

Also a discretionary premium of \$25 to John Merriman, of Baltimore City, Maryland, for his cow Martha.

And a discretionary premium of \$15 to Mr. Suplee of Pennsylvania, for his heifer of 22 months old.

Of the class 3 years old and under 5 years old, no cows were offered.

Board of Judges. — Wm. C. Wilson, Baltimore, Md., C. W. Sharpless, Delaware Co., Penn., James C. Cornell, Bucks Co., Penn.

NO. 10. — WORKING OXEN.

The Judges on Class one, No. 10, (Working Oxen) four years old and upwards, having attended to their duty, beg leave to report that the first premium of \$100 has been awarded to James A. Perrin, of Monmouth Co. New Jersey — Devons. Second premium of \$75 has been awarded to Richard Prim, Chester Co., Penn. — Grades. Third premium of \$50 to Jacob N. Blakeslee, Connecticut — Devons. Fourth premium of \$25 to Benj. Hickman, Chester Co., Penn. — Grades.

For two years old and under four years — first premium of \$50 to Jacob N. Blakeslee, Conn., for Devons, 3 years old entry, No. 28; second premium to Jacob N. Blakeslee, for Devons, entry No. 26, \$25; third premium to Jacob N.

Blakeslee, for Devons, entry No. 31, \$15, and recommend a diploma to John Gerst, N. J., for his skill in driving. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Board of Judges.—George Brinton, Pa.; Aaron D. Weld, Mass.; Benj. W. Cooper, Pa.

NO. 11 — TOWN TEAMS.

For the best team, not less than ten yoke of oxen from any county, \$100 — Agricultural Society of Chester Co., Pa., second do. \$50 — J. N. Blakeslee, Conn.

Board of Judges. — Thomas S. Woodward, Isaac Shoemaker, Pa., Joseph Lindsey, Thomas W. Cheyney.

NO. 12. — FAT CATTLE.

Fat Bullock, first premium \$50 — Caleb Brinton ; second do. \$30 do. do. Committee — B. Stedman, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLASS II.—HORSES.

No. 13.—THOROUGH BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

Stallions, four years old and upwards, first premium \$200 — John D. Grover, Citizen ; second do. \$100 — J. W. Ward, Cosmo ; third do. \$50 — P. J. Simonds, Childe Harrold.

Mares, four years old and upwards, first premium \$150 — A. Maillard, Patsy Anthony ; second do. \$75 — J. W. Ware, Vista ; third do. \$50 — Dr. H. E. Drayton, Carrie.

Discretionary premium \$100 to A. Maillard and \$50 to "Roan Poll."

The Judges feel that their duties would be but partially performed, did they fail to notice other valuable and promising animals presented for their inspection on this occasion, and they would accordingly make *honorable* mention of the following horses :—

Hermes, a magnificent young stallion, entered by A. Maillard ; *Gonzales*, a very excellent animal, entered by a J. W.

Ware : also, the mare *Gazelle*, entered by J. W. Ware, Va. ; a seven year's old stud, entered by O. I. Pettit, was also worthy of notice, and also, the stallion Ben Franklin, which is a very fine animal.

Board of Judges.—George H. Dadd, Boston, Mass., Arthur F. Conover, Freehold, Monmouth Co., N. J., J. N. Holmes, N. Y., Lewis G. Morris, N. Y., Samuel Laird, N. J.

No. 14—HEAVY DRAFT STALLIONS AND MARES.

Stallions, three years old and upwards, first premium \$150 — Samuel Holman, Pa., Duke of Normandy ; second do. \$75 — James Boyer, Pa., Trafalgar ; third do. \$25 — Jacob Rohrer, Pa., Young Cobham.

Mares, three years old and upwards, first premium \$100 — Peter Yarnall, Pa., Kate ; second do. \$50 — John Cooke, Pa., Fanny ; third do. \$25—Peter Yarnall, Pa., Fanny.

Further, we do say that there were a great many fine horses shown, that did not get any premiums ; for the very reason that there were only three premiums offered for heavy draft horses. And there were a great many *deserving of premiums*, had we not been short of funds ; for instance :—*Diligence*, the property of E. Harris, was a good horse ; also, Mr. Rolback's horse from Berks Co. ; also, Mr. Stauffers two stallions from York Co., Pa. All these were very fine horses, and worthy of premiums ; but there were only three premiums offered,

Board of Judges.—J. Carroll Walsh, Md., C. Miller, Penn., I. Stadelman do., B. Hickman, do.

No. 15—STALLIONS FOR GENERAL UTILITY.

The committee on stallions of general utility, four years old, in making their report, desire to have it understood that it is impossible for them to do justice to all the horses brought before them for examination, for several reasons. They have examined thirty-nine horses, varying in age from four to twelve years. If these horses were to be examined for speed only, or if there was less variation in age, it would be a comparatively easy task ; but we are instructed that speed is only one

requisite, and that we are expected to make proper allowance for the younger horses. Most of these horses are remarkably fine, and of course there must be many among the thirty-six who receive no premium that would stand with the best under other circumstances, and perhaps deserve to be among the three that the committee selected. We can only say that we have used our best judgment under the circumstances.

We desire to make favorable mention of the following fast trotting stallions :—

Henry Clay, Stockbridge Chief, Mount Vermont, and Geo. M. Patchem, and we award the premiums as follows :—

First premium of \$200 to Lemuel, North & Co., for Sherman Morgan.

Second premium of \$100 to George C. Shaw, for young Kemble Jackson.

Third premium of \$50 to James Biggart, for Ratler, and recommend the following discretionary gratuities, viz :—

To Garwood & Elwell for John Henry, \$50 ; to T. T. Jackson for Iron Duke, \$25 ; to U. Brown for Ashuelot Morgan, \$25.

Board of Judges.—John Ridgely, Hampton, Md. ; John Lardner, Philadelphia ; Joseph H. Billings, West Roxbury, Mass. ; Wm. King, Philadelphia ; T. B. Williams, Boston.

NO. 16.—STALLIONS FOR GENERAL UTILITY.

The committee on stallions for general utility, three years old and under four, report—

That after partial and careful examinations, and discussion of the merits of the many fine and handsome animals presented for their examination—for they were not unanimous, nor could it be expected of them among so many fine animals—they have awarded the first prize to the Messrs. S. & D. Leavitt, Jr., for their light chesnut, Leather Stocking, \$150 ; the second prize to A. D. Conover, for his black horse Bashaw, \$75 ; the third prize to I. Ridgeley, for his bay colt Sebastopol, \$50. The committee recommend as the next best in their estimation, the fine chesnut colt of Mr. Goldsborough, Volante, and George C. Shaw's bay colt, Young Black Hawk.

In concluding their duties the committee can hardly express an expectation of pleasing all, however much they desired it.

Board of Judges.—J. W. Ware, Berryville, Clarke Co., Va.; Charles Lloyd, Derby, Penn.; I. Lewis, Philadelphia; Thomas W. Phelps, Mobile, Ala.; C. W. Bathgate, Fordham, N. Y.; Robert A. Cochran, Middletown, Del.

NO. 17.—STALLIONS FOR GENERAL UTILITY.

Two years old and under three, first premium \$50—Geo. W. Tumlin, Del. Ticonderoga; second do. 25—J. L. Rice, N. Y. Tom Sherman; third do. \$15—T. T. Jackson, N. Y., Young St. Lawrence.

One year old and under two, first premium \$30—Samuel G. Williamson, Skylark; second do. \$20—Edward W. Mott, Union.

Discretionary premiums to S. K. Browne, of N. Y., for “Young Trustee,” and to William C. Register, for “Tom Morgan, Jr,” and to Isaac Newton of Pa., for “Young Morgan.”

Board of Judges.—Caleb S. Layton, Georgetown, Del.; Amos Lewis, Dryden, N. Y.; Thomas W. Ladd, Smithfield, Ohio; F. W. Wilcox, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

NO. 18.—BREEDING MARES AND FILLIES.

The Committee on “Breeding Mares and Fillies,” would respectfully report that there were on exhibition, of the class submitted to them for examination, in all, forty-three specimens; of which twenty-three were breeding mares; ten fillies of three years old; six fillies of two years old, and four fillies of one year old.

They award premiums as follows:—

Mares, four years old and upwards, first premium, \$150, John B. Jessup, N. J., Lady Coos; second premium, \$100, A. L. Pennock, Pa., Fanny; third premium, \$50, George C. Shaw, Long Island.

Fillies, three years old, first premium, \$75, A. L. Pennock, Pa., Gifford Girl; second premium, \$50, J. S. Irick, N. J., Fanny.

Fillies, two years old, first premium, \$50, Jno. J. Adams, N. J., Flora Morgan; second premium, \$20, Wm. D. Mott, Pa., Sallie Ann Taylor.

Fillies, one year old and under two, first premium, \$30; G. W. Gray, Pa., Alice Gray; second premium, \$20, G. W. Henderson, Black Fillie.

The Committee were very much pleased with the character and quality of the animals offered for competition, and found difficulty in some instances to award the premiums. Among those, to which no premium was awarded, were several deserving of special notice, and the Committee regret that the number of premiums fixed by the Society precludes them from thus bestowing a mark of their approval.

Board of Judges. — James Andrews, Darby, Del. Co., Pa.; Daniel R. Reading, Flemington, N. J.; Charles Lloyd, Montourville, Lycoming Co., Pa.; Joseph W. Reeves, Woodbury, Gloucester Co., N. J.; R. H. Rush, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. Brinton Smith, Kingsessing, Philadelphia, Pa.

NO. 19.—MATCHED HORSES.

The Committee on "Matched Horses," respectfully report—that having carefully examined all that were exhibited, consisting of thirteen pairs of horses and mares; on due consideration and deliberation, we award the following premiums: —

To A. Lawshe, Newton, N. J., for a pair of black horses, five years old, the first premium, \$100; to James Wright, New York, for a pair of black horses, seven years old, the second premium, \$75; to M. A. Kellog, Philadelphia, for a pair of bay horses, eight years old, the third premium, \$50; to Aaron Vandever, New Jersey, for a pair of black horses, eight years old, the fourth premium, \$25.

We further report, that there was much merit in several other matches exhibited, for which their respective owners are entitled to great credit.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Board of Judges. — David R. Porter, Penn.; Thos. Niles, Mass.; W. A. Hart, Penn.; John H. Holmes, Colt's Neck, N. J.; A. E. Kapp, Northumberland, Penn.

No. 20.—FANCY MATCHED HORSES.

First premium, \$75, to D. A. McCready; second premium, \$50, to R. Ridgway.

Board of Judges.—T. S. R. Fassett, Philadelphia; Solon Robinson, New York; Wm. H. McCrea, Germantown, Penn.; E. S. Sanford, Philadelphia.

No. 21.—DRAFT HORSES.

We, the Judges on "Draft Horses and Draft Matched Horses," do award the first premium to William H. Kim, for his black mares, Fanny and Dolly, entered as matched draft horses, No. 281.

We deem no other worthy of premium.

Board of Judges.—Evan Lewis, Ezra Forristall, Boston; D. Sanderson, New Jersey; Morris Powers, Michael Treanar, Penn.; George W. Churchman.

No. 22.—PONIES.

The Committee appointed to award premiums upon "Ponies," are pleased to be able to report a fair show of these interesting and useful domestic animals—interesting and useful, because they give health and happiness to children; and health and happiness to them, is seed sown in good ground, to produce the stock celebrated in this country as American Freemen. It is on this account, and because our acts may encourage a branch of American industry that will promote the happiness of children, that we are proud of the position that has been assigned to us in this National Exhibition.

For the guide of other agricultural societies, and for the information of exhibitors, we wish to reiterate the former decision of this Society—that a small horse is not a pony. There are distinct breeds of animals, called by the general name of pony, as distinct from the rest of the equine race, as Durhams or Short-horn cattle are distinct from other members of the bovine race.

We find entered upon the book furnished us, three pairs of ponies, though but two were exhibited to the Committee. From the Pennsylvania Hospital of the Insane, we find a very handsome well formed pair, said to be Shetland stock, though in our opinion not pure blood, because they are over size laid down as the maximum of that race.

Another pair, entered by J. K. Eyre, Philadelphia, make an equally good match, and are mother and colt — the mother seven years old, (imported,) and the colt three years old, raised in that city: the mare having been since stunted to a pure blood stud of same breed, and brought a stud colt, now fourteen months old, which is also exhibited — showing very clearly, that this beautiful and interesting breed of animals can be produced in this country.

There were ten entries of single ponies, but we were only able to see seven of them — one of which we have noticed as the colt of Mr. Eyre's mare; — two others we ruled out as small horses. One we find a beautiful specimen of the breed known as Welsh ponies, of a bay color, eight years old, a gelding, and owned by Joseph Swift, Philadelphia; another is a beautiful formed animal, of milk white color, a stud, five years old, owned by H. Whitby, Lancaster, Penn., which we judge is a cross of the White Arabian, upon the breed known as the Canadian pony. We commend the owner of this animal to a continued experiment, by crosses, in hopes that a valuable strain of small horses, or ponies, may be produced. Another of the single horses is a mare, with a mule colt. We cannot commend an increase of this kind of stock for use, though it excites a good deal of curiosity. The mare is ten years old, and the colt five months, and is the property of Robert Purvis, Byberry, Penn. Another entry by David S. Brown, Philadelphia, is a pure blood Shetland, seven year old gelding. We think it a pity that this horse had not been preserved entire, and thus might have been entitled to the premium.

In view of the fact that Mr. Eyre's pair are equally as good as the others, as a matched team, and in addition, that he is propagating the breed, the Committee award him the premium.

For the pair exhibited by the persons connected with the Insane Hospital, we would respectfully recommend the Executive Committee of the Society to award a special premium of fifteen dollars, because it will go to the encouragement of a noble institution, and because the exhibition of this pair in harness, attached to their little wagon and driven around the course, has added much to the amusement and pleasure of our juvenile visitors.

Our award to the single pony is more difficult to decide. If the Welsh Pony was a stud, we should not hesitate to give him the prize. If the white stud was strictly a pony, we should not be at a loss which should have the award, as between him and his Welsh competitor. If the stud colt of Mr. Eyre was older and more fully developed, it is probable that he would be the winner.

We have finally decided to award the prize for the best single pony, to Joseph Swift, for his Welsh pony, and recommend a special premium of five dollars to the stud pony of the little son of Mr. Eyre; and recommend in future a more extended list, so as to include full blood, imported, and grade stock, and really valuable small horses, erroneously classed as ponies.

Board of Judges.—Solon Robinson, *Chairman*; John P. Judkins, Laban L. Lyons, Jno. S. Irick, Sheldon Leavitt.

NO. 23.—SADDLE HORSES.

(FOR TRAINING, STYLE, AND ACTION.)

The Committee on the training, style, and action of saddle horses, (Class I, No. 23,) respectfully report, that they have concluded to award the premiums as follows:—

To Minnehaha, a bay mare seven years of age, entered by Seth Craig, first premium, \$100.

To Lady Julia, a brown mare nine years of age, entered by C. Guillar, second premium, \$50.

The Committee beg leave to further state, that the exhibition of horses under this class contained many animals of remarkable training, style and action, and, indeed, so near to a

state of perfection had they all been brought, that it became no inconsiderable difficulty for your Committee to determine which horse was entitled to a preference. The Committee, in making up their judgment, feel it to be their duty to award the premiums to those horses most distinguished for the *combination* of those qualities for which they had been entered, and, therefore, while they were not, perhaps, superior in any *one* of the qualities of style, training, or action, to those horses which have not taken premiums, still, as has been said, your Committee thought it their duty to award the premiums to those horses whose merits taken collectively were the greatest.

Your Committee learned that the horses exhibited before them were generally trained under the "Beaucher system," which, while it is rather more tedious and requires more patience on the part of the trainer than other systems, still insures in the end almost every requisite that could be desired for a saddle horse. It is, however, to be understood that this system is expected to be modified and adapted to the circumstances under which it may be applied, and the objects, tastes, &c., of the trainer.

Your Committee cannot conclude this report without calling to the notice of the Executive Committee, for special commendation, the following horses:—

Buck Eye—owned by E. Townsend; a fine bay gelding, possessing good action and much perfection in training.

Charlie—a bay gelding, owned by John Taylor; a horse of fine bearing and action.

Cyrus—a light bay gelding, owned by R. R. Stewart; a horse, perhaps, more conspicuous for his *training* than any of the other exhibited before your Committee.

Board of Judges.—David Paul Brown, Jr., Chairman, Henry Gorgas, Wm. W. Bullar.

NO. 24.—SADDLE HORSES.

(FOR SPEED.)

The Committee on saddle horses for speed, (Class I., No. 24,) respectfully report that they have awarded the following premiums :

To Harry, a roan gelding, aged eight years, and owned by Thos. Swain, first premium, \$100 ; to Buchanan, a sorrel gelding, aged seven years, owned by John Abraham, second premium, \$50.

The test of speed was in mile heats, best two out of three, and the trot was won by Harry—making the first mile in three minutes, and the third mile in two minutes and fifty seconds.

Moonshine was withdrawn, and Marshall P. Wilder being excluded from competition on account of carrying a rider under weight, was also withdrawn.

All of which is respectfully reported by—

David Paul Brum, Jr., (Chairman) ; Henry Gorgas, Wm. M. Bullok.

NO. 25.—FAMILY HORSES, SINGLE.

(FOR GENERAL UTILITY.)

The Committee report the following awards :

First premium, \$100—M. A. Kellogg, Pa., George ; second do. \$80—Wm. Hutchinson, of New-York, Kentucky Hunter ; third do. \$60—A. Small, Pa., Lady Washington ; 4th do. \$50—D. B. Stetson, Pa., Topsey ; 5th do. \$40—R. Greenwell, John ; sixth do. \$30—D. S. Quintan, Charley ; seventh do. \$20—W. Cook, Hunter.

Special premiums of \$10 to C. Tete, and \$5 to Wm. Dermott.

The Committee had a very arduous duty to perform, from the great number of entries in this particular class ; however, after considerable time spent in an examination of the quali-

ties, symmetry and action, *as well as soundness*, of the animals subjected for inspection, report as above.

Board of Judges.—Charles Lloyd, Jr., E. K. Conklin, James Torbert, Jno. S. Irick, Arthur W. Conovor.

NO. 26.—FAMILY HORSES, SINGLE.

(SPEED.)

First premium, \$200—G. E. Hall, of Philadelphia, for Jessie ; second do. \$100—S. Foster, of do., for Major ; third, do. \$80—E. K. Conklin, do., for Boss.

Board of Judges.—Joseph McGraw, Jr., of Dryden, N. Y. ; Col. Webb, Massilon, Ohio ; James Torbett, Philad ; John B. Gray, Fredricksburg, Va. ; Lewis B. Brown, New-York.

No. 27.—UNTRAINED HORSES.

The Committee on “Untrained Horses in harness, (No. 27) open to all horses that have never trotted for money,” report as follows:—

The premiums for this class were for untrained horses that had *not been worked for great speed*. We were forced to the conclusion that all of them, (with, perhaps, the exception of a mare that was withdrawn,) were trained, and we think if parties will take chances with the Society, they cannot, with justice, complain of the strictest scrutiny. The Society not only has the right, but it is their duty, to investigate such cases, and hold exhibitors strictly to the rules. We therefore recommend that the entrance money be returned to the parties and no premiums be declared in this class of horses.

We found entered the following horses :

State of Maine, 6 years, owner E. K. Conklin, Philadelphia ; Young America, 5 years, owner J. Youngken, Philadelphia ; Noble Prince, 5 years, owner S. H. Cooper, Camden, N. J. ; Frank, 6 years, owner M. A. Kellogg, Philadelphia ; Empress, 4 years, owner D. A. McCready, New Rochelle, N. Y. ; Frank Anderson, 6 years, owner Charles Cowly, Byberry P. O., Pa. ; Sorrel Gelding, 5 years, owner Wm. H. Strong,

Freehold, N. J.; Sorrel Mare Fanny, 6 years, owner B. M. Whitlock, New York; Roan Gelding McLean, owner John McLean, Philadelphia.

Board of Judges. — John A. King, Jamaica, L. I.; David Leavitt, Great Barrington, Mass.; Lewis G. Morris, Mount Fordham, N. Y.; A. M. Tredwell, Madison, N. J.; Henry Carroll, Jr., Westerman's Mills., Ind.; Lewis B. Brown, Chairman.

NO. 28.—TROTting STALLIONS.

The Committee acting as Judges in the class of stallions 6 years old and upwards, have performed the duty assigned to it, and respectfully report that only three horses were presented for the premiums, viz: — John Henry, Young Rattler and Montreal; and that John Henry is entitled to the first premium of two hundred dollars, having beat two heats in 2:43 each trial.

That the horse Young Rattler is entitled to the second premium of one hundred dollars, having beaten two heats in 2:46 and 2:44 1-2, which is respectfully submitted.

Board of Judges. — D. Leavitt, Great Barrington, Mass.; Edward Harris, Morristown, N. J.; Richard Semans, Cecil county, Md.; L. B. Brown, New-York City.

NO. 29.—TROTting STALLIONS.

(UNDER SIX YEARS.)

First premium to E. K. Conklin, for American Star, \$150. There was no competition.

Board of Judges. — David Sanderson, Somerville, N. J.; James Torbert, Philad.; Wm. King, Philad.

NO. 30.—MULES.

The Judges on Mules, (Class No. 30,) have attended to the duty assigned them, and have awarded the first premium of \$50 to James Buckalew for a pair of black mules, No. 187 and 188.

The second premium of \$25 to George W. Hocker, for pair of mules, Nos. 193 and 194.

The third premium of \$15 to James Buckalew, for pair of mules Nos. 189 and 190.

The Judges regret that the regulations were such as to prevent them awarding premiums to teams, or single mules,—there being a fine display of both. They would, however, recommend a special premium to Geo. W. Hocker for his team of six mules, also to F. R. Showers for his single mule, (No. 364.)

Board of Judges. — Saml. Goldin, Oley Barks county, Pa. ; Thos. Watson, Philad. ; Franklin A. Comly, Philad.

CLASS III. — SHEEP.

No. 31.—LONG WOOLED SHEEP.

THE Committee upon long wooled sheep beg leave respectfully to report, that they have carefully examined the various lots of sheep of this class submitted to them. The Committee will take the liberty to congratulate the United States Agricultural Society upon the numbers and the high quality of the sheep of this kind presented at this exhibition. The chief difficulty of the Committee resulted from the nice discrimination necessary where so many fine animals have competed for premiums; to know where justly to withhold these testimonials of merit; and they have availed themselves of a privilege which they believed they possessed, to bestow several discretionary premiums upon animals whose excellency demanded some notice at the hands of the Committee.

There is one other subject to which the Committee beg to be permitted, for a moment, to advert. The distribution of this fine stock amongst several gentlemen in the various States of our beloved Union, exhibits the gratifying fact, that successful attention has been bestowed upon this variety of sheep in many different parts of our country, and gives the assurance that those who wish to procure breeders will find no difficulty in obtaining conveniently such as may suit their tastes.

In accordance with the results of our examination we award the following premiums:—

To William Reybold, Esq., of Delaware, we award, for his imported buck, 4 years old, the first premium of \$30; for his yearling buck, second premium, \$10; for his four fat wethers, a discretionary premium, \$20.

To Col. J. W. Ware, of Va., we award for his imported buck, 2 years old, the second premium of \$15; for his buck, under 2 years old, the first premium, \$20; for his five ewes, the first premium, \$25.

To George S. Adler, of ———, we award for a buck lamb, 7 months old, a discretionary premium of \$10.

To Joshua Moloney, of Penn., for six fat wethers, a discretionary premium of \$10.

To Charles Daddaker, of Penn., we award for five ewes, the second premium of \$15.

Thomas Aston, of Ohio, we award for his four year old buck, a discretionary premium of \$10; for his yearling ewes, first premium of \$20.

Among the various pens of long wooled sheep which were presented to your Committee, were several of Tartar sheep. Although your Committee do not feel justified in awarding a premium to them, they would call the attention of all who may wish to breed lambs for market to these sheep. They are said to be remarkably prolific, producing frequently two to four lambs at a birth at an early age. They are fine suckers, and would probably be profitable for rearing early lambs near our cities. Those of Mr. Anthony Newbold and Isaac Newton's being the most pure in blood, would be most available as breeders.

Board of Judges.—T. F. Nelson, Chairman, Clark Co., Va.; Benjamin Hood, Chester Co., Penn.; David B. Paul, Philadelphia; W. S. Gardner, Bloomsbury, N. J.; John Wm. Gibbons, 531 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

No. 32.—SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.

The undersigned, a quorum of the Committee on South Down Sheep, have the honor to report that, after a careful, impartial, and protracted examination of the entries for premiums, over which our jurisdiction extends, we have unanimously agreed upon the following awards:—

For the best buck, over 2 years old, the first premium of \$30, to Thomas Betts; for the second best buck, over 2 years old, the second premium of \$15, to Thomas Betts.

For the best buck under two years old, the first premium of \$20, to Samuel Thorne; for the second best buck under two years old, the second premium of \$10, to Samuel Thorne.

For the best pen of 5 South Down ewes over two years old, the first premium of \$25, to Joseph Cope, of Penn.

[No other pen of South Down ewes over two years old was deemed worthy of premium, and therefore no second premium for ewes of that class was awarded.]

For best pen of five South Down ewes, under two years old, the first premium of \$20, to Joseph Cope.

For the second best pen of South Down ewes, (more than five in number,) the second premium of \$10, to Thomas Betts, of New York.

Your Committee, apart from the animals to which, in accordance with your rules, premiums have been awarded, and which we have rarely, if ever, seen surpassed, beg leave to speak in terms of very high commendation of a two year old buck exhibited by John Worth, as to which, in connexion with second premiums, your Committee long hesitated. They also consider worthy of most creditable mention the two yearling bucks exhibited by Daniel B. Haight, Aaron Clement and Joseph Cope, respectively. Indeed, your Committee could not but regret that the number of premiums offered on so important a branch of live-stock as sheep contribute, were so limited in number and amount, and would especially suggest that the premiums for breeding ewes, considering the number (five) required to be presented, and the risk and trouble of

their transportation, are entirely too low. Your Committee would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the Committee on discretionary premiums be instructed to pay especial attention to sheep.

Your Committee would further suggest that they found considerable dissatisfaction to exist at the fact that imported and home-bred sheep are brought into direct competition, it being alleged that the difference of climate, &c., causes such deterioration in the wool, &c., that no fair comparison can justly be made.

Board of Judges. — William Reybold, Delaware City; Ramsay McHenry, Harford Co., Md.; John Exton, Delaware City, Del.

No. 33.—SAXON SHEEP

None exhibited.

No. 34.—SILESIAN MERINOS.

BUCKS.

Two years old and over, first premium \$30, George Campbell, Vt.; second do., \$15, Wm. Chamberlain, N. Y.

Under two years, first premium \$20, Wm. Chamberlin, N. Y.; second do. \$10, George Campbell, Vt.

EWES, NOT LESS THAN FIVE IN NUMBER.

Two years old and over, first premium \$25, George Campbell, Vt.; second do. \$15, Wm. Chamberlin, N. Y.

Under two years, first premium \$20, Wm. Chamberlin, N. Y.

Board of Judges. — Isaac Newton, Delaware Co., Pa.; Robert L. Wright, Loudon Co., Va.; Jacob N. Blakeslee, Watertown, Ct.; James Thornton, Jr., Byberry, Pa.; Isaac Pearson, Holmesburg, Pa.

No. 35.—FRENCH MERINOS.

BUCKS.

Two years old and over, first premium, \$30, W. Chamberlin, New York; second premium, \$15, Daniel Kimball, Vt.

Under one year, first premium, \$20, Daniel Kimball, Vermont; second premium, \$10, W. Chamberlin, New York.

EWES, NOT LESS THAN FIVE IN NUMBER.

Two years old and over, first premium, \$25, W. Chamberlin, New York; second best, \$15, Daniel Kimball, Vt.

Under two years old, first premium, \$20, Wm. Chamberlin, New York; second premium, \$10, Daniel Kimball, Vt.

Judges, same as for Silesians.

No. 36.—SPANISH MERINOS.

BUCKS.

Two years old and over, first premium, \$30, Geo. Campbell, Vt.; second premium, \$15, J. N. Blakeslee, Conn.

Under two years old, first premium, \$20, George Campbell, Vt.; second premium, \$10, same.

EWES, NOT LESS THAN FIVE IN NUMBER.

Two years old and over, first premium, \$25, J. N. Blakeslee, Conn.

Under two years old, first premium, \$20, J. N. Blakeslee, Conn.; second premium, \$10, Geo. Campbell, Vt., and recommend a complimentary premium of \$5 to the same.

Judges, same as for French Merinos.

CASHMERE GOATS.

The special Committee appointed to examine the specimens of thorough and crossbred Cashmere Goats, exhibited by Mr. Richard Peters of Atalanta, Ga.,

Report that they have with great satisfaction attended to the duty assigned them, and find it a difficult task, in the brief notice which they design at present to furnish, to express their admiration of the beauty of this animal, their expectation of its great utility, and their conviction of the important



MALE CASIMERE SHAWL-GOAT.

The property of Richard Peters, of Atlanta, Georgia, imported in 1849 from Turkey, in Asia, by J. B. Davis, M. D. of South Carolina. Live weight 155 pounds. Weight of yearly fleece 7 pounds.



FEMALE KASHMIRE SHAWL-GOAT.

The property of Richard Peters, of Atlanta, Georgia, imported in 1849 from Turkey, in Asia, by J. B. Davis, M. D., of South Carolina. Live weight 10 pounds. Weight of yearly fleece $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.



part which it is destined to sustain in the development of the general physiological laws that lie at the basis of the successful breeding of domesticated animals. They hope at some future day to present a more extended notice of the natural history of these species, and of the prospective advantage of its introduction into the United States.

Your Committee at present desire, in a most emphatic manner, to commend the public spirit and far-sighted skill evinced by Mr. Peters in the trial, so successfully conducted, of proving the adaptation of this native of the Himalayas to the climate of this country.

With entire unanimity they recommend that a testimonial of the highest grade awarded as discretionary premiums, with a suitable inscription, be prepared under the direction of the Executive Committee and presented and forwarded by the President to the exhibitor.

Board of Judges.—A. B. Conger, Rockland county, N. Y. ; Jonathan Thorne, New-York City ; Tench Tilghman, Oxford, Md. ; Robt. L. Wright, Loudon county, Va. ; T. F. Neilson, Virginia ; Jno. Wm. Gibbons, Philad.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CASHMERE SHAWL GOAT.

The following article, by D. J. Browne, Esq., of the Agricultural Department, Patent Office, Washington, on the introduction of wool-bearing goats, has deservedly attracted considerable attention in the United States and within the past few years, a well-directed and apparently successful attempt having been made in 1849, by Dr. James B. Davis, of Columbia, in South Carolina. Having resided several years in the dominions of the Sultan, in 1838, he procured in Turkey, in Asia, seven females and two male goats, alleged to be of the pure Cashmere breed.

In 1853, when Dr. Davis communicated to the Patent Office some account of these animals, he stated that the number of pure breed of his flock was then but thirty, the progeny having been chiefly males ; but that the half and quarter breeds obtained by crosses with the common goat, were much more

numerous. He also stated that the full-blooded young were equal in all respects to the imported, with even a finer and heavier fleece, while the mixed breeds proved a great improvement upon the common stock. He moreover stated that he had a female Thibet-shawl goat, from which there had been considerable increase by breeding with a Cashmere buck. The demand for the bucks of his flock, at \$100, was said to be very great, and even the mixed breeds were freely purchased by persons who were anxious to improve the varieties already in the country. Information has also been received from other sources, that some of the full-blooded males of this stock were taken to the banks of the Hudson, in New York, as well as to other places, and have prospered well.

In 1854, Mr. Richard Peters, of Atalanta, in Georgia, purchased of Dr. Davis his entire stock of full-blooded female goats, and some of the males; and he has since been understood to decline parting with any of them, in the hope that other persons may be encouraged to make direct importations.

In the communication of Dr. Davis referred to above, it is remarked that the "Cashmere, Persian, Angora and Circassian goats, are one and the same animal, changed in some respects by altitude, though but little by latitude." Mr. Peters, however, says of those in his possession, in a recent communication, "that they differ materially from the Thibet shawl-goats, and also from the Angora goats, although they may prove to be of that variety, changed by climate, breeding and selections. "They are, in my opinion," he adds, "the true Cashmere goats, a variety never before introduced into Europe nor America." He proceeds, "A Mons. Torneau, in 1818, introduced a large flock of the Thibet goats into France, descendants of which are now bred in England. I have seen specimens of the latter; they are of but little value, and entirely different from the Davis goats." * * * "The goats of the province of Angora are of mixed colors, and have a coarse fleece, with their horns turned down, and differ from the Davis goats as much as our common sheep from the Merinos."

There appears to be some misapprehensions manifested in these quotations, which it may be proper to correct: The

Cashmere and the Thibet goat are the same. The regions called Cashmere and Thibet adjoin each other, and the western portion of the latter, which is called Little Thibet, is included in the dominions of the Moharajah of Cashmere. This goat is found also in the country of the Kirghiz, in Central Asia, at the bend of the Ural, north of the Caspian sea. It is of the size of the domestic varieties most common in Europe and the United States, and is covered with long, flat, and falling silky hair, beneath which there is in winter the delicate greyish wool which constitutes the fabric of the costly Cashmere shawls of commerce. Only 3 ounces of this wool are, on the average, obtained from each goat. This is sold by the goatherds for a little over \$1 a pound. Thirty ounces, valued at \$2, is all that is required in the manufacture of a shawl a yard and a half square. The immense cost of these shawls in the European market is therefore a subject of much wonder to those unacquainted with the history of their manufacture and transportation. The wool is first combed from the goats in the mountains of Thibet and sent to Cashmere, where a heavy duty is paid upon it. It is there bleached, spun into yarn, and taken to the bazaar, where another tax is paid upon it. The thread is then dyed, the shawl woven, and the border attached to it, when the weaver has to carry it to the custom-house, where it is taxed according to the discretion or caprice of the collector. The two dollars' worth of wool have by this time become magnified in value; but if they are intended for the European market, they have yet to pass through the ordeal of still heavier exactions. They must be borne from Cashmere across the Indus to Peshawur on the frontier of Afghanistan, a journey of twenty days, upon the back of a man, the road being often impassable by camels or mules, deep precipices being crossed upon suspension bridges of rope, and perpendicular rocks climbed by means of wooden ladders. At various stages of this journey, taxes are exacted, amounting to \$9 or \$10 in the aggregate. From Peshawur to near the confines of Europe, tribute is paid at many custom-houses; but the forbearance of the marauders of Afghanistan and Persia, and of the Turkomanic hordes,

must also be purchased at a high price. The precious burden is then conveyed to Europe over the Caucasus, and through Russia, or, as is now frequent, through the Turkish provinces to Constantinople.

There is some evidence of the importation both of the Thibet and the Angora goats into France at different times. Mr. Peters, as has already been quoted, ascribes to a Mr. Tourneau, in 1818, the importation into France of the Thibet goat, which he believes he has lately seen in England in a degenerate condition. It is probable, however, that, as a casual observer, Mr. Peters did not take time to investigate the proofs of the identity of the goats he saw, with the importations from Thibet into France. It is well known that, in 1819, a Mons. Jaubert brought some 400 or 500 Thibet goats from the Kirghiz territory to France, having started from the former country with 1,300. Those which survived the journey were received at Marseilles by a Mons. Tessier, and by him placed in various situations in France. A doubt was at one time expressed as to the purity of the breed of these goats, but no good reason was advanced as the basis of such a doubt. Their fleece did not prove abundant enough for profit, however, until 1823, when a Mons. Holonceanu caused a cross to be made between the Thibet, or Cashmere, and Angora goat, (whence the latter, was procured was not stated,) with great success, insomuch that, instead of three, thirty ounces of down was obtained from each of several of the cross-breeds; and, it is added, of a superior quality, being of finer and longer staple, while the animals themselves were quite as hardy and more docile.

In 1824, some of the Thibet goats were conveyed from France to the county of Essex, in England, by a Mr. Towers; but the number was not regarded as sufficient, nor is there any record of the result.

Mr. Davis is therefore obviously misled in supposing that the four varieties of goats named by him are identical; and Mr. Peters is equally in error in the distinction he defines between Cashmere and Thibet-shawl goats, and in alleging that the goats of Angora are of mixed colors, coarser fleece, &c.,

for they are always described as “invariably of a silvery white, with long and silky hair of one sort only.” The specimens received at this office, of the fleece of Mr. Peters’ goats, correspond with this description of the hair of the Angora goat, and no specimen has been received of the greyish undergrowth of down peculiar to the Cashmere or Thibet; but we have the authority of an officer of the British army, who passed several years in India, for the statement that, from goats taken from the mountains of Thibet to the warm climate of British India, this down wholly disappeared the first year. The portraits of a pair of Mr. Peters’ goats, correspond to the descriptions usually given of those of the Thibet breed.

From all the information at present obtainable upon this general subject, it may be concluded that the goats in the possession of Mr. Peters are probably of the true Thibet or Cashmere variety; that it is to the intelligence, energy, and patriotic enterprise of Dr. Davis and Mr. Peters the country is indebted for the best directed, most persistent, and most successful effort that has ever been made to introduce an improved breed of goats either into Europe or America; and that the example of these gentlemen should be emulated by every intelligent and public spirited agriculturist in the country, who has the means of either uniting in the work of making further importations, or of causing the general propagation and cherishing of these introduced by others. The importance of this enterprise is greater than is usually supposed; for, deprecate as we may, in the theory the desire of fine and luxurious apparel, this desire is universal, and will be gratified at whatever cost. The home demand for woolen fabrics of the finest textures will continue to be large, urgent, and permanent, and the home supply should correspond to it. The flesh, also, of the goat and of the kid, has always been relished and regarded as wholesome and nutritious in those countries in which it is abundant. From the most remote antiquity, the milk of the goat has been in requisition in various parts of the world. In Syria, at the present day, the milk of the goat and sheep, almost, if not entirely, supersedes that of the cow, and its products of butter and cheese are in general

use. In Switzerland, and in mountainous and other portions of France, Spain, Italy, &c., the same usage prevails. The variety and coarseness of the fare of the goat, the hardness of its nature, and the facility with which it accommodates itself to either a sheltered or exposed life, enable persons in all situations to keep it without inconvenience, with the single exception that it is destructful to young trees, which it denudes of their bark when they are accessible to it; but it generally selects bitter and slightly astringent herbs for its food.

Many reasons have been assigned for the fact that the presence of a goat in a stable is beneficial to the health of the horse, such as that the odor exhaled from its body is salutary, that its companionship is cheering to him in his solitude, that the portions it selects from his food would be injurious to him, &c. Whether the primary fact assumed is true, and if so, whether each or all of these causes are real, will not here be discussed; but the usage of encouraging this companionship have been so well approved by experience, that its practice, which is seldom attended either with expense or inconvenience, should not be inconsiderately forsaken. These remarks apply alike to the common varieties, and to the improved breeds of goats herein commended to favor and adoption.

D. J. B.



CLASS IV.—SWINE.

No. 37.—LARGE BREED.

To C. Miller for Grade boar, first prize, \$25; to Thomas Richardson for Yorkshire boar, two years old, \$15; to Peter Rose for Chester boar, one year old, \$20; to George W. Hunt for best Berkshire sow, two years old, \$25; to Lewis P. Hoopes, second prize, \$15; to Lewis P. Hoopes for the best pen of Chester pigs, \$15; to George W. Hunt for second best pen of Berkshire pigs, \$10; to Pennsylvania Hospital, best and largest boar three years old, \$25; to John McGowan for second

Chester boar, \$15 ; to George D. Parrish for best Chester boar, one year old, \$20 ; to Mr. Cartwright for second best Chester boar, one year old, \$10.

A special premium of \$20 was awarded to Daniel B. Haight, New York, for the best Berkshire boar, six months old.

No. 38.—SMALL SWINE.

To Robert Purvis, for best Suffolk boar, two years old, \$25 ; to George J. Curwen, for Essex boar, three years old, second prize, \$15 ; to E. P. Dickey for best Suffolk sow, two years old, first prize, \$25 ; to G. V. Dickey for Suffolk boar, one year old, first prize, \$20 ; Dr. Crabb, for second best boar, one year old, 10.

A special premium of \$10, to Thomas Wood for his pen of fine pigs.

Your Committee would respectfully submit the above report, and would say that the swine exhibited were generally of a superior character.

Board of Judges. — John Wilkinson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. ; Joseph W. Cooper, Camden, N. J. ; Francis Pratt, Bridesburg, Penn. ; George Pepper Norris, Wilmington, Del. ; Isaac H. Wood, Hadonfield, N. J.

No. 39.—SWINE OF OTHER BREEDS.

Boars, two years and over, first premium, \$25, Pennsylvania Hospital, second best, \$15, John McGowan.

Boars, one year and over, first premium \$20, George D. Parrish ; second best, \$10, Mr. Cartwright.

No. 40. — PIGS,

(NOT LESS THAN SIX IN LITTER.)

Six months old and under ten, first premium, \$15, Lewis P. Hoopes ; second best, \$10, George W. Hunt.

Special premiums of \$20 to C. B. Haight New York, and \$10 to Thomas Wood.

CLASS V.—POULTRY.

No. 41.—GALLINACEOUS FOWLS.

For the best collection of different varieties of pure bred fowls, owned by the exhibitor, \$25, J. T. Crabb; second best, \$15, S. C. Radford; discretionary premium of \$10 to W. W. Clark, for his fancy pigeons.

No. 42.—LARGER ASIATIC FOWLS.

For the best trio, red or buff Shanghae, \$5, Robert Purvis; second best, \$3, Dr. James T. Crabb.

For the best trio of black Shanghae, \$5, Dr. James T. Crabb; second best, \$3, same.

For the best trio of white Shanghae, \$5, Dr. Jas. T. Crabb; second best, \$3, same.

For best trio of gray or Bramah Pootras, \$5, James Gillespie; second best, \$3, James T. Crabb.

No. 43.—OTHER GALLINACEOUS FOWLS.

For the best trio of black Spanish, \$5, A. Holden; second best, \$3, S. C. Radford.

For the best trio of white Dorking, \$5, A. Holden; second best, \$3, same.

For the best pair of gray or speckled Dorking, \$5, E. T. Hyatt; second best, \$3, same.

For the best trio of silver pencilled Hamburgs, \$5, J. C. Crabb.

For the best trio of golden pencilled Hamburgs, \$5, A. Holden.

For the best trio of golden spangled Hamburgs \$5, S. C. Radford.

For the best trio of black Hamburgs, \$5, H. Cooper.

For the best trio Dominique dunghill, \$5, S. C. Radford.

Discretionary premium of \$3, to John Denton.

No. 43½.—OTHER GALLINACEOUS FOWLS, (CONTINUED.)

For the best trio of white crested black Polish, \$5, S. C. Radford; second best, \$3, A. Holden.

For the best trio of games, \$5, Matthias Rush; second best, \$3, same.

For the best trio of bantams, \$5, James Gillespie; second best, \$2, James T. Crabb.

Discretionary premium to G. D. Stroud, for white Polands.

No. 44.—TURKEYS.

For the best pair wild, \$5, James T. Crabb.

For the best pair domestic, \$5, S. C. Radford; second best, same.

No. 45.—GUINEA FOWLS.

For the best pair, \$5, S. C. Radford; second best, \$, Henry Bowman.

Discretionary premium to James T. Crabb.

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No. 46.—DUCKS.

For the best pair, or trio Aylesbury, \$5, Thomas Richardson; second best, \$3, S. C. Radford.

For the best pair, or trio, Rouen, \$5, W. W. Ball; second best, \$3, Robert Purvis.

For the best pair, or trio, Poland, \$5, S. C. Radford; second best, \$3, same.

For the best pair, or trio, common, \$5, S. C. Radford.

No. 47.—GEESE.

For the best pair Bremen, \$5, James T. Crabb; second best, \$3, Peter Rose.

For the best pair Hong Kong, or African, \$5, W. W. Ball; second best, \$3, S. C. Radford.

CLASS VI.—FIELD CROPS.

On a portion of this class the Committee do not report until the annual meeting of the Society, in January.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Best barrel of winter wheat, \$5, G. Emerson.

Best barrel of rye, \$5, Robert Pervis.

Best barrel of oats, \$5, Hartman Kuhn.

Best barrel Northern corn, in the ear, \$5, Henry Cooper; second best, \$3, D. Landreth; third best, \$2, C. Landreth.

Best barrel Southern corn, in the ear, \$5, J. Gibson; second best, \$3, H. Grambo; third best, \$2, D. Landreth.

Best bushel of potatoes, \$5, J. Gibson; second best, \$3, J. T. Gearhart; third best, \$2, Henry Cooper.

The Committee desire to call attention to Dr. Emerson's samples of Turkish flint wheat, and other varieties presented for exhibition by him — an account of which is subjoined.

A. E. ECKFELDT, *for the Judges.*

DR. EMERSON'S WHEAT.

The *Bearded White Wheat* was grown in Kent Co. Delaware, from seed obtained three years ago from Chester Co., Penn. It has improved in productiveness and quality, each successive harvest, ripening as early as Mediterranean wheat. The soil in which it was grown, is a clay loam and the fertilizer used was Jourdon's Ammoniated Super-phosphate of Lime, 350 lbs. to the acre, applied immediately after sowing. The average of the crop was about twenty-five bushels per acre. It was sown late and some injured by the severe winter.

The *Early Georgia Wheat*, ripens about five or six days earlier than the Mediterranean. It was raised in Kent Co., Delaware, from seed obtained from Georgia three years ago. The grain is heavier than that of the Bearded White Wheat,

but it is not so productive, nor is the quality of the flour made from it equal.

The *Turkish Flint Wheat*, stood last winter well, and matured in good time as the brightness of the straw will show. The heads resemble those of black and blighted wheat, but the grains are bright, large and heavy. It promises well.

The small-headed, bearded wheat was raised from seed obtained from the Mediterranean, It is hardy and stood last winter well. The straw is short and small, but it covers the ground very thickly, and matures early as the bright straw of the sample shows. It promises well.

The two other varieties of wheat, were obtained through the Patent Office, but neither stood the winter well, or matured sufficiently early to admit of culture in the Middle States.

COW PEAS.

The yellow speckled *Cow Peas* were raised on a clay loam soil in Kent Co., Delaware, and have matured well.

The other variety of Cow Pea having a much larger pod, has grown luxuriantly in the same place, but did not mature in good time. It may, however, answer admirably for turning under like clover, to improve the reduced soils. Both varieties when pulled up green, and cured like clover, make excellent provender for cattle.

G. EMERSON, Philadelphia.

Oct. 1, 1856.



THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.*

BY RICHARD PETERS ESQ., ATALANTA, GEORGIA.

I feel it my duty to make known to the public the result of my Syrup-making from the Chinese Sugar Millet, in hopes that others who have sown this valuable variety of the Millet, may be induced to work it up into Syrup this season.

I obtained my start of seed during the spring of 1855, from

* NOTE. — Six bottles of the Syrup, made from the Cane, were presented by Mr Peters at the Exhibition.

D. Redmond, Esq., of the "*Southern Cultivator*." I considered it a "humbug," from its close resemblance in seed and growth to the "Guinea Cane," until my children, towards fall, made the discovery of its being to their taste equal to the true Sugar Cane.

This year I planted one patch, April 15th, another May 18th, near Calhoun, Gordon county, on land that would produce, during a "seasonable" year, forty bushels of corn per acre, and this year not over twenty bushels.

Seed sown carelessly in drills, three feet apart, covered with a one-horse plow; intending to "chop out" to a stand of one stalk six inches apart in the row; but failed to get a good stand, as the seed came up badly from the deep and irregular covering. Worked out, same as for corn, plowing twice and hoeing once.

By suggestion of Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, I determined to give the Syrup-making a fair trial; consequently ordered from the Messrs. Winship, of Atalanta, a very complete horse-power mill, with vertical iron rollers, that has worked admirably, crushing out juice for eight gallons of Syrup per hour, worked by two mules, with one hand to put in the Cane, and a boy to drive.

On the 13th of this month, finding the seed fully ripe, I had the fodder pulled, and the seed heads cut.

Yield of fodder per acre, 1,100 to 1,300 pounds. Yield of seed per acre, 25 bushels of 36 pounds to the bushel.

First trial of mill, 70 average canes gave 20 quarts of juice. 606 average canes, passed once through the rollers, gave 38½ gallons of juice: passed a second time through, gave 2 gallons of juice; the 40½ gallons, gave 8 gallons thick Syrup.

I carefully measured an eighth of an acre, having the best canes, and the best stand, another eighth having the poorest stand. The result I give below, the poorest canes and the poorest stand having passed once through the roller.

BEST EIGHTH OF AN ACRE.

Yield of juice from 3,315 canes, - - -	253 gallons.
Yield of syrup from 253 gallons juice, - -	58½ "
Rates per acre of syrup, - - -	468 "

POOREST EIGHTH OF AN ACRE.

Yield of juice from 2,550 canes, - - -	179	gallons.
Yield of syrup, from 179 gallons juice, - -	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Rates per acre of syrup, - - -	346	"
Weight of 30 selected canes, - - -	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds.
Weight of juice pressed out, - - -	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
Weight of crushed cane, - - -	23	"
Loss in crushing, - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	"
Weight of crushed cane dried in sun, - -	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	"

The following tests were made at the mill, by Dr. Robert Battey, of Rome, Ga., a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy : —

Specific gravity of juice, - - -	1.085
Specific gravity of syrup, - - -	1.335
Specific gravity of New Orleans syrup, - -	1.321
Thermometer applied to syrup, - - -	77°
Thermometer applied to juice, - - -	70°
Saccharometer applied to juice, - - -	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ °

The juice should be placed in the boilers immediately on being pressed out, then boiled slowly, until the green scum ceases to rise ; then stir in a tea-spoonful of air-slacked lime to five gallons of juice ; continue skimming and boiling until the syrup thickens and hangs down in flakes on the rim of the dipper.

I have made the clearest syrup by simply boiling and skimming, without lime or other clarifiers.

The lime is requisite to neutralize a portion of the acid in the juice ; the true proportion must be determined by well-conducted experiments.

The cost of making the Syrup in upper Georgia, in my opinion, will not exceed ten or fifteen cents per gallon. This I shall be able to test another season, by planting and working up fifty acres of the cane.

I am satisfied that this plant will enable every farmer and planter in the Southern States to make at home all the syrup required for family use ; and I believe that our chemists will soon teach us how to convert the syrup into sugar, for export, as one of the staples of our favored clime.

Obtaining such unlooked for success, with the Chinese Sugar Cane, I concluded to try our common corn. From a "new ground," planted three by three, one stalk to a hill, a week beyond the roasting-ear stage, I selected thirty stalks.

Weight of 30 stalks, - - - - -	35 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Weight of juice, - - - - -	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Weight of crushed stalks, - - - - -	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Loss in crushing, - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Yield of syrup, - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

The syrup of the common corn is of a peculiar disagreeable taste, entirely unfit for table use.

VEGETABLES

The undersigned, Judges of the Committee on "*Agricultural Products*," section *Vegetables*, cannot but regret that the number of collections of garden products offered for examination was so small, there having been only four competitors for the premium under this section. Messrs. A. L. Felton, George Blight, Henry A. Drew, and Judge Leeper.

All the collections were composed of choice specimens; but your Committee have no hesitation in awarding the premium of \$20 to Mr. A. L. Felton, for the best collection of Garden Products; and the second premium of \$10, to Mr. George Blight, both of Philadelphia. Both of these collections were very large, and embraced almost every variety of vegetable, both in season and out of season, many of great variety and all of superior quality. They were tastefully arranged, Mr. Blight having interspersed among them his pots of plants in bloom, and several baskets of beautiful cut flowers.

It may be proper in this report, to notice the exhibition of 4 Mammoth Pumpkins, weighing respectively 200, 175, 150, 146 pounds, grown by Mr. Robert Turner, of Woodbury, N. J., and your Committee recommend that a discretionary premium of \$3 should be awarded to the Exhibitor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Board of Judges.—Samuel Williams, Charles R. King, Charles T. Stratton.

CHINESE POTATO.

Of these there were some very large and fine specimens from W. R. Prince, N. Y.

The Committee appointed to examine the Chinese Potato, (*Dioscorea Batatas*,) respectfully report:

That a specimen having been cooked, was placed before the Committee for their examination. The specimen was about eighteen inches long, and four inches in diameter. The committee take pleasure in stating, that, after trial, they consider it very similar in quality, and fully equal in flavor to the ordinary potato, and that it will probably prove an acquisition.

Board of Judges.—W. D. Brinckle, Penn., Alfred L. Kennedy, Penn., Richard Peters, Ga., John Jones, Del.



CLASS VII--FRUITS.

APPLES.

The Committee on Apples appointed to award premiums submit their Report:

Considering the unfavorable season, succeeding an unusually severe winter, the apples were superior to what your committee expected to see; and their abundance and beauty added greatly to the display of the Horticultural department. They award as follows:—

For the largest and best Exhibition to (No. 7) John Perkins \$50; for the second best, to (No. 34,) Jacob Conklin, \$30; for the third best to (No. 14,) Haberson and Brother \$20; for the best thirty varieties to (No. 24,) Samuel W. Noble \$30; for the second best to (No. 38,) David Petit, \$20; for the third best, to (No. 1,) James A. Nelson, \$10; for the best twelve varieties to (No. 31,) H. A. Nash, \$15; for the second best, to (No. 10,) Charles Colflesh, \$10; no third a-

warded; for the best dish of one variety, to (No. 2, Gravenstien) C. Goodrich \$5; for the second best to (No. 15,) William Perry, \$4; for the third best, to (No. 23,) D. E. Gyger, \$3; for the fourth best to (No. 7,) J. Perkins, \$2.

For the Committee, C. M. Hovey.

PEARS.

The Committee on Pears, respectfully report that they have made the following awards:

For the largest and best exhibition of named varieties, not less than three specimens each, to Hovey and Co., of Boston, \$50; for the second best do. to William Reid, of New Jersey, \$30; for the third best do. to William Perry, \$20; for the best thirty varieties of six specimens each, to Robert Buist, \$30; for the second and third best, no competitors.

For the best twelve varieties of six specimens each, to Isaac B. Baxter, \$15; for the second and third best no competitors.

For the best dish of one variety to T. S. Fletcher, \$5; for the second best do. to Mrs. Teggitt for Regnier, \$4; for the third best do. to George Blight for Seckel, \$3; for the fourth best, do. to Chester Pinney for White Doyenne, \$2.

The Committee cannot refrain from noticing, with more than high commendation, the very extensive and unusually fine collections from the grounds of the President of the Society, which were not exhibited in competition, and several dishes of pears of great merit from other exhibitors. They therefore, unanimously recommend that the following SPECIAL PREMIUMS be awarded.

For the large and remarkably fine collection exhibited by the President, \$50; for a dish of very superior Duchesse D'Angouleme, exhibited by Richard Longstreth, \$2; for a dish of fine Seckel pears exhibited by William Summey, \$2; for a dish of unusually large and fine Pears exhibited by Isaac Eckert, \$2.

Board of Judges.—W. D. Brinckle, Penn., L. E. Berman, N. J., J. K. Eshleman, Penn.

PEACHES.

The show of Peaches was exceedingly meagre, so much so, that your Committee did not think the specimens offered, were worthy of the premiums. No collection contained over four varieties, and these of inferior quality.

They are happy, however, to bring to your notice some seedlings which were presented, and to state that in their opinion they possess much merit, and entitled to the notice of cultivators.

They would recommend the following awards:

To J. B. Baxter, for seedling White Peaches, \$5; to R. Seaman, of Cecilton, for seedling Yellow Peaches, \$3.

For the Committee, C. M. Hovey.

QUINCES.

The exhibition of Quinces was excellent, and finer specimens were probably never shown. It is a gratifying circumstance to see so much care bestowed upon this neglected fruit.

They award as follows:—

To (No. 5,) James Bell, for the best bushel, \$5; to (No. 15,) William Perry, for the second best, \$3.

They would also make honorable mention of fine specimens from others, T. H. Fletcher (No. 29,) and L. Chamberlain, (No. 9,)

For the Committee, C. M. Hovey.

GRAPES.

The Committee appointed to award premiums on Grapes respectfully report—

That they have awarded the following premiums, viz:—
For the best Native or Seedling Grape hardy and superior to the Isabella, the premium of \$20, to Mr. Brookbank, of Hudson county, N. Y., for a white grape called the “Rebecca.”

For the second best do., a premium of \$10, to Peter Raabe, of Philad., for a black Grape called the Brinckle.

For the best display of Isabella the premium of \$10, to (No. 39,) Sarah P. Worrell of Delaware county, Pa.

For the second best display the premium of \$5.00, to (No. 21,) John Rice of Philad.

For the best display of Catawba, to (No. 21,) to the same.

For the second best do., to (No. 29,) F. S. Fletcher of Delano, N. J.

For the best display of Native Grapes, of fourteen varieties, to Iowa Nurseries.

For the second best display, of six varieties, to (No. 17,) Isaac B. Baxter, of Philad.

For the best display of Foreign Grapes, of thirty-four varieties, to (No. 4,) Robert Buist, of Philad.

For the second best display, of five varieties, to (No. 25,) James Artley, gardener at Eden Hall Institute.

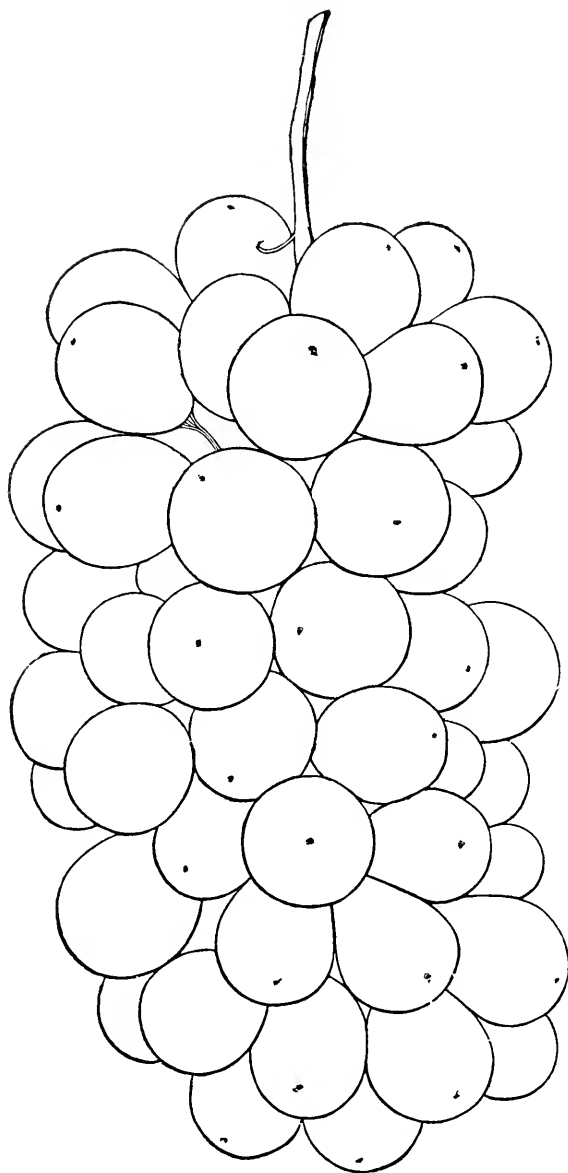
And award a special premium for three varieties, fine bunches of the Santa Cruz, Damascus and Trebiana, of three dollars to R. L. Colt of Patterson, N. J.

And in discharge of their duties your Committee deem it due to the claims of many specimens deposited to notice the displays of Isabellas and Catawbas, by (No. 20,) S. W. Waln, Philad. ; (No. 30,) Edward Paramore, N. J. ; (No. 3,) A. L. Felton, Philad. ; and (No. 16,) Alexander Craigie, Philad.

The attention of the Committee were particularly attracted by some delicious seedlings, viz :—the “Rebecca,” and the “Clara” white grapes, and one from Delaware county, Pa., a small white grape much resembling the Bland in flavor. And your Committee feel as if they would be doing injustice to their own sentiments if they omitted to speak in the highest terms of the valuable acquisition to their department of horticulture in the production of the seedling Rebecca and Brinckle, which, with the delicacy of flavor which characterizes the foreign varieties, combines the quality of hardihood sufficient to enable them to withstand the rigor of our climate.

Board of Judges. — E. W. Keyser, Tho. P. James, Philad. ; Joshua Pierce, Washington, D. C.

THE REBECCA GRAPE.



The Rebecca originated in the garden of Mr. E. M. Peake, Hudson, New-York, about eight years ago. Mr. Peake's garden is in one of the thickly settled streets of the city, and nearly the usual size of a lot, perhaps one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet deep. Between the house and the street, there is a small flower garden. It was here that the original vine grew. Mrs. Peake was about making some alterations in her flower beds, and this vine being in the way, her gardener advised her to dig it up, as it was only an "old wild grape." But disliking to destroy it, she removed it with her own hands, and planted it very carelessly in the garden, back of her house, in a very poor and cold clay soil. Here the vine made slow progress, but continued to increase in size until the third or fourth year, when it produced a few clusters of small white grapes. These appeared to possess so much merit, and were so much better than had been expected, that pains were then taken to feed and nourish it, and prune it into shape, and it soon well repaid all the labor bestowed upon it. It grew vigorously, making shoots ten or fifteen feet long, and bore abundant crops of the most delicious grapes, until at the present time it has reached the top of the house, and covers a trellis ten feet wide and twenty-five feet high, loaded with fruit.

Bunches medium size, about six inches long, very compact, without shoulders; berries medium size, obovate, about three-quarters of an inch in diameter; skin thin, greenish white, becoming of a pale amber color at full maturity, covered with a thin white bloom; flesh very juicy, soft, and melting, and free from pulp; flavor rich, sugary, vinous, and brisk, with a peculiar musky and luscious aroma, distinct from any other grape; seeds small, two to four in each berry; leaves scarcely of medium size, about seven inches long and seven in width, very deeply lobed and coarsely and sharply serrated; upper surface light green, slightly rough; under surface covered with a thin, whitish down; nerves prominent; petioles rather slender.

WATERMELONS.

The Pear and Apple Committees having been jointly constituted a Committee on Watermelons, respectfully report—that they recommend the award of the following special premiums:—

For a fine collection of watermelons, embracing noble specimens of the Mountain Sweet, and eight new varieties, viz.: Odell's Large White, the Souther, the Clarendon or Dark Speckled, the Bradford, Pomaria, Florida, Hale and Imperial—some of them of great merit—exhibited by J. J. Hatch, \$10.

For five specimens of Mountain Sweet, exhibited by Champion and Goldie, \$3.

Board of Judges.—W. D. Brinckle, Philadelphia; L. E. Berckmans, Plainfield, N. J.; C. M. Hovey, Boston; Edmund Tatnall, jr., Wilmington, Del.

 NATIVE WINES.

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Native Wines, report—that on the evening of October the 8th they met at the rooms of President Wilder, La Pierre House, where the various wines sent to the Exhibition were submitted to them. These comprised still and sparkling Catawba; still and sparkling Isabella; wine from California, of four kinds—Port, White, Angelica and Red. Also, wine from a Seedling Grape, from the Sweet White Grape, from the Burgundy and Black Hamburg Grape; and Claret Wine. These wines came respectively from Missouri, Cincinnati, California, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

After a careful investigation, concluded without a knowledge of the parties from whom the wines came, the Committee awarded the following premiums:—

STILL CATAWBA OF 1855.

First premium to William Haas, Booneville, Missouri; second premium to Thomas H. Yeatman, Cincinnati.

STILL CATAWBA — OLDER.

First premium to N. Longworth, Cincinnati; second premium to William Haas, Booneville, Missouri.

The Committee also awarded a premium to Charles Köhler & Co, of Los Angeles, California, for the specimen of "Port Wine." This and the other California wines sent, are made from an old Spanish grape, introduced into that country more than a hundred years ago by Catholic missionaries.

SPARKLING CATAWBA.

First and second premiums to M. Werk, Cincinnati.

No premiums awarded to specimens of Isabella Wine.

The Committee consider the still Catawba, for which a first premium is awarded to Mr. Longworth, the best wine sent.

Board of Judges.—William P. Robeson, Belvidere, N. J., *Chairman*; A. G. Summer, Columbia, S. C.; Ramsay McHenry, Md.; Pierce Butler, Philadelphia; Sidney G. Fisher, Philadelphia, *Secretary*.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For the best collection of agricultural implements manufactured by the exhibitor, first premium of \$100—David Landreth & Sons, of Philadelphia; second do., \$75—Pasehal, Morris & Co., of do.; third do., \$50—Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston.

[It is proper to remark that if skill in workmanship and design only had been consulted, the last firm would have been entitled to a higher premium, as their work manifested a high skill in their branch, especially in the plough department,

which was adapted to every character of ground likely to be met with, but the Committee felt themselves bound by the terms of the premium indicated.]

For the best and largest collection of agricultural implements, without reference to the manufacturers, first premium, \$100—Paschal, Morris & Co., Philad. ; second do., \$50—David Landreth & Sons, of do. ; third do., \$25—Bradfield & Gillingham of do.

Board of Judges. — S. V. Merriek, Philad. ; Wm. Staveley, Bucks Co., Pa. ; Jos. M. Kaighn, Camden, N. J. ; James Williams, Delaware Township, Pa. ; Luther H. Tucker, Albany.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

The Committee on Discretionary Premiums, beg leave respectfully to report that, upon proceeding to the performance of their duties, they found more than sixty articles entered for their consideration, and only two hundred dollars placed at their disposal for awards. That their list composed some of the most important of all the implements of agriculture, such as ploughs, cultivators, mowers and reapers, threshers, harvesters, grain mills, hay presses, and a great number of other machines, of more or less value.

In addition to these sixty articles, there have since been exhibited to us over fifty others, which were *intended*, by their owners, to have been considered by the Committee, with especial reference to a Discretionary Premium, thus enlarging our field of observation to more than one hundred implements.

Although convinced that it was impossible, with the limited amount of means at their control, to award to such implements as they deemed meritorious, premiums at all consistent with their worth or the dignity of a National Society, they have, nevertheless, occupied the time of two entire days in making their examinations, have patiently listened to the explanations afforded by exhibitors, and where it was possible have made comparative trials in similar machines.

These earnest endeavors to arrive at a correct decision upon the merits of machines on exhibition, have resulted in the conviction of *the great importance attached by the public to the awards of this society*; of the undue advantage which would be furnished to implements of little merit by hasty and incorrect awards; and of the actual worthlessness of all awards not based upon comparative practical trials of rival machines.

Of various classes of implements examined by us, some were manifestly inferior to others on exhibition, but not coming within our province owing to imperfection in the arrangements of the Society in this particular department; others were quite unworthy of a national commendation; and as in neither case could we give premium without injustice to either the Society, the exhibitors, or ourselves, we have determined, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, that it would not be proper to favor the few *actual* competitors to the disadvantage of the remaining greater number, who from unintentional informality in their entries, were debarred from competition.

Your Committee would respectfully suggest that the comparative merits of such machines and implements as farm engines—both for steam and wind, reapers and mowers, power press ploughs, threshers, corn-shellers, mills, &c., can only be correctly ascertained by protracted and carefully conducted *trials in the field*; as a number of contingencies might arise in *practice* which would utterly destroy any plausible theories of action advanced by an inventor, and considered by a Committee at a Fair.

A preference should always be given (other things being equal) to such articles as had, by long trials before the public, earned an enviable reputation over more recent, but yet untried ones. But the application and development of new and important principles should also be generously encouraged; and your Committee entertain the opinion that in the absence of a thorough trial, no decision can be made without danger of injustice to inventors of either the other of these two classes.

For these reasons your Committee have decided with entire unanimity, and after mature deliberation, to present as the result of their labors, a respectful and earnest recommendation for a GREAT NATIONAL TRIAL IN THE FIELD, at such time and place, and under such regulations, as in the opinion of the Society would be most conducive to a correct decision upon their various merits and advantages.

The United States of America have already outstripped the world in the discovery and application of scientific principles to mechanical purposes, and awards made under such circumstances, and by a Society representing so large a portion of the intelligence of the Union, would possess a higher value than those of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, or any similar association in the world.

There is one suggestion connected with this subject which your Committee desire to present to your consideration, because it involves a new feature in the arrangement of the Society.

It is, that a compensation be made to the Judges at the proposed trial of implements, for their actual travelling expenses. A thorough acquaintance, both scientific and practical, with the subject of mechanics, is an indispensable qualification for a judge in this department, and in the compensating economy of the great architect of the Universe, a large proportion of those endowed with these valuable qualities possess but a small share of the wealth which is created by their labors.

Your Committee feel that a full elaboration of this important subject would be practically impossible in the limited time allowed for the performance of their duties, and might be regarded as exceeding the legitimate scope of their official action.

They have, therefore, decided to confine themselves to this brief indication of their views. All of which is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Society.

Board of Judges. — Tench Tilghman, Oxford, Md.; G. E. Waring, Jr., American Institute, N. Y.; C. M. Saxton, Orange, N. J.; Henry S. Olcott, Westchester Farm School, New-York.

The Committee report the following articles as having, amongst others, been examined by them:

- 1 Horse Power Thresher—Isaiah Knauer.
- 1 Mowing Machine—do.
- 1 Meat Cutter—do.
- 1 Portable Cider Mill and Press—W. O. Hickok.
- Cummings' Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutter—By G. B. Grif-
fing.
- M'Cormick's Reaper—R. K. Elkenton.
- Reaper and Mower—A. J. Anderson.
- Combined Mower and Reaper—C. B. Wagner.
- Grass and Grain Harvester—S. S. Allen.
- Straw Cutter—W. C. Colladay.
- Fanning Mill—H. H. Beach.
- Grain Cleaner and Dryer—H. M. Black.
- Atkins' Self-Raking Reaper and Mower and Model Rake—Pas-
chal, Morris & Co.
- Clover Huller—Jonathan Hibbs.
- Hay, Manure and Spreading Forks of superior manufacture—Sheble
& Lawson.
- Harris's Improved Cider Mill—John Hutton.
- Fanning Mill—John Van Wagner.
- Scott's Little Giant Corn and Cob Mill—Scott, Mockbee & Co.
- Crescent Grain Mill—Scott, Mockbee & Co.
- Globe Grain Mills—A. Atwood.
- Reaper and Mower—W. Johnson & Co.
- Grain Fan and Grain Drill, (Morris,)—H. A. Stoners.
- Thresher and Cleaner—Emery & Bros.
- Double Grinding Corn and Cob Mill—American Mill Co.
- Granger's Magic Corn Mill—Cresson, Stewart & Peterson.
- Reaper, Rakes and Mower—Jesse Urmey.
- Corn Stalk Cutter—same.
- Steam Farm Engine—A. M. Archambault.
- Saw Mill Eugene—same.
- Portable Steam Farm Engine—Harlan & Hollingsworth.
- Horse Power Sheller and Cleaner—H. E. Smith.
- Two Horse Thresher and Winnower—Melick & Quick.
- Corn Mill—Joseph Jones
- Clover Gatherer and Cleaner—M. S. Kahle.
- Mowing Machine—A. Colburn.

Grain Drill—Kuhns & Harris.

Byram's Potato Digger—Pitkin & Bro.

Seely's Straw and Corn Stalk Cutter—D. Landreth.

Reading's Corn Sheller and Cleaner—Paschal, Morris & Co.

Goodman's Apple Paring and Slicing Machine—H. N. & C. D. Goodman.

Z. Butts' Self-Loading and Unloading Cart—P. Morris & Co.

Damon & Speakman's Corn Sheller—same.

Pratt & Smedley's Hay and Grain Horse Rake—same.

Kuler's Fan, Hay Seed Separator—same

Page's Horse Power and Thresher—same.

Dederich's Parallel Lever Hay, Straw and Cotton Press—same.

Newsham's Farm Boiler—same.

Blake & Feaster's Horse Power and Thresher—same.

Knox's Series of Eagle Ploughs, Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston.

Mapes' Subsoil Ploughs—same.

Knox's Patent Gang Cultivator—same.

A large and beautiful collection of other Ploughs by the same exhibitors.

Ketchum's Improved Reaper and Mower—Paschal, Morris & Co.

Krauser's Portable Cider Mill—same.

Daniel's Hand and Horse Power Fodder and Hay Cutter—same.

Spain's Atmospheric Churn—same.

Gore's Patent Butter Worker—same.

Robert's U. S. Grain Fan—same.

ADDITIONAL DIPLOMAS.

A special Diploma, of the highest commendation, to Richard Peters, of Atlanta, Ga., for his splendid Cashmere Goats; to Breinig Gateman, Philadelphia, for Fire Proof Paint; to Abbott & Co., do., for Platform Scales and Beams; to Robert Kilvington, do., for a Bouquet.

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 Keith, C. T.....*Providence, R. I.*
 King, John A.....*Jamaica, N. Y.*
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 Leavitt, David jr.....*Great Barrington, “*
 Leavitt, Sheldon.....*Great Barrington, “*
 Lee, David.....*Barre, Mass.*
 Lawrence, Samuel.....*Boston, Mass.*
 Lawrence, William B.....*Newport, R. I.*
 Lee, Artemas.....*Templeton, Mass.*
 Lewis, A. S.....*Framingham, “*
 Lewis, W. G.....*Framingham, “*
 Lincoln, Levi.....*Worcester, “*
 Livingston, Anson.....*New York.*
 Lyon, Henry.....*Charlestown, “*
- Miles, James.....*Girard, Pa.*
 Martin, George.....*Philadelphia, Pa.*
 McHenry, J. Howard.....*Pikesville, Md.*
 McGowan, George I.....*Philadelphia, Pa.*
 McGowan, John.....*Philadelphia, “*
 Manice, Deforest.....*Brushville, N. Y.*
 McCormick, C. H.....*Chicago, Ill.*
 Mitchell, James L.....*Albany, N. Y.*
 Morris, Lewis G.....*Mt. Fordham, N. Y.*
 Mosely, David.....*Westfield, Mass.*
 Motley, jr., Thomas.....*West Roxbury, “*
 Mussey, Benjamin B.....*Boston, “*
 McIlvain, Hugh.....*Philadelphia, Penn.*
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 Newhall, Moses.....*Springfield, Boston.*
 Newell, Moses.....*West Newbury, “*
 Nightingale, P. M.....*Albany, Ga.*
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 Paige, James W.....*Boston, "*
 Pierce, Samuel B.....*Boston, "*
 Potter, Joseph S.....*Boston, "*
 Parker, H. D.....*Boston, "*
 Poore, Ben. Perley.....*West Newbury, "*
 Proctor, Abel.....*Danvers, "*
 Peters, Richard.....*Atalanta, Ga.*
- Ridgely, Charles.....*Hampton, Md.*
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 Reynolds, John J.....*Wickford, R. I.*
 Robinson, E. W.....*Dorchester, Mass.*
 Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co.....*Boston, "*
 Rusk, Thomas J.....*Nacogdoches, Texas,*
 Russell, George R.....*West Roxbury, Mass.*
 Rice, Lewis.....*Boston, "*
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